The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

When Americans Fought With Backs to Wall---U.S., Britain, China---1776-1937!

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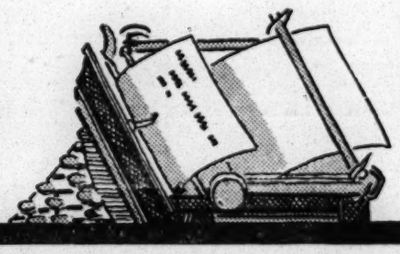

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CHINA'S SILENT HEROES—SHANSI'S SERIOUS RELIEF PROBLEM

MISS Agnes Smedley, American woman writer, popularly known in the United States as the "Iowa school-teacher," whose articles and books dealing with Chinese 8th Route Army (ex-reds) have made that military unit well known abroad, has just traveled from Sian, capital of Shensi, to Taiyuan, capital of Shansi. She traveled by way of the Lunghai railway to Tungkwan, important city on the western Honan border, then crossed the Yellow River to the small Shansi town of Fengliangtao, then traveled over the new railway to Taiyuan.

She first began to see wounded Shansi soldiers lying on the river bank at Fengliangtao where they were awaiting junks to take them across to Tungkwan whence they hoped to travel eastward to Loyang or westward to Sian where mititary hospitals are operating. Miss Smedley stated that hundreds of wounded were lying in the mud, without blankets and with their bandaged wounds filthy with dirt and blood. In the city were between 400 and 500 more wounded, many of whom had traveled the entire length of Shansi (500 miles) in carts. They had been wounded in the battle of Pinghsingkwan Pass in the Great Wall late in September and had been transported south in carts. Aside from the first aid attention at the front many of the men had received no medical attention and were in a pitiable condition. Most of them were from Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's provincial troops.

Shansi province, according to Miss Smedley, has 18 hospitals with accommodations for 5,000-6,000 patients in ordinary times. Now they are filled with 15,000 wounded, the most serious cases. As there is no further room, other wounded men are being sent south at the rate of 1,000 a day, 30,000 a month, jammed on trains where they cannot even lie down. One hospital in Taiyuan handled 5,000 wounded in September and 7,000 in October. The hospital staff only includes 20 doctors and 30 nurses. There are

only 7 trucks to collect wounded from many fronts. Shansi, one of the most backward provinces, is literally without modern hospital equipment or medicines. An article by Miss Smedley elsewhere in this issue gives some idea of the magnitude of the problem. It seems strange that those who have done so much for the wounded here had not been informed of the Shansi problem so that a portion of the ample supplies here could be sent to the Shansi front.

Miss Smedley suggests the immediate formation of a "Committee for Medical Aid to China," which could encourage foreign doctors and nurses of various nationalities to volunteer for service in China. Friendly foreigners, particularly in the United States, Great Britain, France and the Scandinavian countries could contribute to this committee—money, supplies, or actually send mobile medical units here. Obviously, this would not interfere with the work of the International Red Cross or the League of Nations, neither of which apparently has as yet undertaken serious work in the interior.

The *Review* would be interested in hearing from its readers on this subject!

U. S. WOMEN'S GROUPS PROMOTE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT

AN organization in the United States known as the League of Women Shoppers has issued a circular widely distributed throughout the country which urges members not to purchase Japanese merchandise, a list of which appears on the bottom of the circular. The report stated that many trade unions, community organizations and an organization known as the American League Against War and Fascism had also taken up the boycott movement and were distributing similar circulars. The circular urged shoppers to "watch for Japanese goods in dime stores, novelty shops, dress shops, grocery stores and department stores." Persons were told to watch for the label, "Made in Japan," but in cases where the label did not appear on merchandise, they were told to make careful inquiry of the proprietor of the store as to where the article was manufactured. Finally the circular said, "Don't buy these Japanese products:

China ware, porcelain, earthenware and stoneware—household, kitchen and table.
Glassware—bowls, vases, novelty articles, cooking ware, mirrors.
Christmas tree ornaments of glass.
Electric light bulbs.
Metal articles—book-ends, bowls, vases, pencil sharpeners, etc.
Dolls and mechanical toys.
Matches—with stained, dyed or colored stems.
Smokers' articles—ash trays, cigarette boxes.
Tooth brushes.
Tennis rackets—for children and beginners.
Copying paper.
Paper products—carnival and party novelties, note books, napkins, etc.
Combs—of cellulose compound.
Works of art—prints, pictures, antique jewelry, statuary, carvings, etc.
Tuna fish, crab meat, crab sauce and paste—canned.
Pineapples—preserved or prepared.
Tea—especially green tea and some black.
Cotton goods—such as shirtings and hose.
Table and bureau covers, center pieces, scarfs, napkins, doilies.
Handkerchiefs and mufflers.
Rugs—cotton rag, chenille, imitation oriental.
Floor coverings—grass and rice straw.
Silk—clothing, kimonos, shawls, pajamas, etc.
Silk cloth—grey goods, pongees, Fuji cloth, tussah silk.
(Raw silk—a *major* import— is used only by manufacturers).
Rubber-soled footwear with fabric uppers.
Coney and rabbit furs—used in women's coats and for hats.

The anti-Japanese boycott in England is directed by a "Japanese Boycott Committee," which receives the unofficial approval of two powerful agencies, the *London Times* and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The poster reproduced at the top was issued on buttons to be worn on coat lapels. Hundreds of shops put up posters, "We sell no Japanese Goods." It was pointed out in connection with the British boycott that Britain and America, acting in unison could quickly bankrupt Japan due to the dependence of Japan on Anglo-American trade.

When Americans Fought With Their Backs to the Wall - U. S., Britain, China - 1776-1937!*

THE American Revolution or rebellion of the American colonists against their mother country, England, is now sufficiently removed by the time element for both sides to discuss the important event dispassionately. The present impetus toward cooperation of the two countries as a means of saving a few vestiges of the democratic system of government from complete destruction at the hands of those nations which have adopted military dictatorships with permanent martial law as a system of governmental administration has provided fresh impetus for study of certain phases of the American struggle for political freedom.

⁂

But the object of these paragraphs is not to discuss the pros and cons of the American Revolution but to call attention to certain phases of the struggle of the American colonists for political freedom which may be of particular interest or inspiration to the Chinese people in their present life-and-death struggle against political and economic enslavement at the hands of Japan's warlords and industrialists. Sometime ago Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, former commander of the 19th Route Army which fought the Japanese aggressors at Shanghai in 1932, stated that China was already a semi-colony of imperial Japan; hence the forthcoming conflict must take on the character of a revolutionary struggle for freedom. He also said that it was extremely unlikely that the Japanese General Staff would ever permit China to make adequate preparations for defense; that the Japanese were watching the drift of affairs in China and probably would intervene long before China was ready to put up effective resistance. Gen. Tsai made these statements in December last year, several months before the beginning of the present struggle but ensuing events have shown him to be a good prophet.

There were three outstanding groups or schools of political thought in the colonies at the outbreak of the revolution, roughly described as "pro-Revolution," "anti-Revolution," and neutral. Many present-day Americans, amidst reasonably comfortable and safe surroundings, probably would be astonished to hear that the American patriots or Revolutionists either banished from the country or killed by lynching or other means approximately 100,000 of their fellow colonists who either sided with the mother country or failed to join with the advocates of political freedom.

Another element of particular interest in China today concerned the so-called "men-of-wealth" as opposed to the "propertyless rabble." There is a strong element of similarity with respect to the present situation in China from the standpoint that the American revolution was precipitated by so-called men-of-wealth, or propertied elements who opposed Britain's interference with their trade (much of it with China) and Britain's opposition to the erection of tariff safeguards in the colonies and, of more significance, Britain's attempt to restrict colonial commerce to trading with the mother country exclusively. There is significance in the fact that the present rulers of fascist Japan, a comparatively small group of army and naval officers and big industrialists, are attempting in these modern days of 1937 to put over a program which English imperialists were unable to accomplish more than a century and a half ago.

Is it possible that Japanese mentality, or rather the mentality of her ruling groups, is still 150 years behind the times?

The Japanese publicists have much to say about present-day Chinese unity being based on opposition to Japan or "anti-Japanism," which the Japanese claim to be the chief cause of their complications on the continent. Turning to the American parallel we find that it was the common cause of resistance to political and economic oppression which was responsible for the drawing together of the colonies in a united fight for liberty. The American colonies, thinly populated frontier communities, occupying the fringe of an undeveloped continent, were not a political or economic unit. The mid-Atlantic and New England colonies were interested in commerce and shipping while the southern provinces were agricultural and interested in cotton and tobacco production. The various colonies had been subjected to different forms of colonial administration and had purposely been prevented from developing inter-provincial contacts. When, in 1768, the Massachusetts House of Representatives sent a circular letter to the other colonial legislatures urging the necessity of unity, the colonial governors received instructions to forbid all such "unwarrantable combinations." Not unlike Japan's constant intrigue in the various provincial capitals to prevent Chinese unification!

**Much of the information upon which this article was based was derived from a small booklet entitled, "The First American Revolution," which was written by Jack Hardy and published by International Publishers, New York. The article does not constitute a review of Mr. Hardy's book but only emphasizes certain points of similarity in the American Revolution and China's present struggle against Japanese military and economic domination.*

But it was this intrigue and political pressure which speeded up the unification of the American provinces. Committees of Correspondence were formed to exchange views and information between the towns and provinces with the object of ultimately promoting joint action in time of emergency. Finally these committees grew into "leagues" for the control and direction of events. They consolidated the masses, brought about harmony of action and "whoever did not comply with anything proposed by them, their persons and properties were not safe," according to a report by Gen. Gage to the British Ministry.

Then came the blockade, first at Boston and later extended to the entire Atlantic coast. The colonies were compelled to adopt means of feeding themselves. Diplomatic emissaries were sent to Europe to arrange for smuggling arms and munitions. Volunteers, who were called "Minute-Men", were drilled and pledged to be ready for any emergency at a minute's notice. Provinces which had been cold to unification, quickly changed their attitudes and sent delegates to the First Continental Congress, Sept. 5, 1774. Only one province held off, but finally came in. Later there were organized Committees of Safety which exercised supervisory military and police powers and executed the decrees and general orders of the Continental Congress. Thus all of these wheels within wheels finally produced a compact union—which France later imitated and produced a revolution on her own accord.

Then came the real problem of the Revolution—the "revolution within a revolution" which also is of considerable interest here. The large land-owners of the northern Atlantic seaboard, many members of the clergy of the Established Church, large merchants, the socially elect, many of hereditary rank and wealth, the aristocratic, prosperous and privileged classes generally—who had been responsible for the initiation of the revolution, who had staged the Boston Tea Party involving the throwing overboard of a cargo of China tea rather than pay the tax on the shipment —they began to see in the revolution a general rising of those elements from whom they expected acquiescence and obedience. They began to recoil from the struggle and many embraced the cause of the mother country; in other words they began to "work for a compromise."

It was at this critical point that the sound and thorough groundwork performed by the Committees on Correspondence and Committees on Public Safety proved their effectiveness. While the privileged few became alarmed and feared for the safety of their property under an independent government, there were other men of vision who foresaw the huge potentialities of the American Continent, and the vast commercial, financial and industrial possibilities of Americans having an independent future if they were to be allowed to flower. These men all joined in the move for freedom and independence. They saw in the Declaration of Independence the portal to a dream of democracy which, even up to the present has never been realized.

It was this inspiration which caused the Patriots to starve and freeze at Valley Forge and who were in the front ranks of every campaign in those fateful days of war and death when the American Nation was born. In other words what had been an energetic minority finally swayed a majority and carried the nation through to final victory.

George III, who had threatened to "beat the colonists to their knees," or even worse, who threatened to "drench America in blood and reduce its towns to ashes," became alarmed at the drift of affairs, and even more alarmed at the growing clouds of war which were gathering on the European continent. Drastic regulations were withdrawn or modified and compromises were offered, but it was too late. Those in the colonies who favored compromise were labeled "traitors," and were more deeply hated and scorned than were the rulers of the mother country. No measure was considered too severe to visit upon them. Finally, when the situation became critical, thousands were driven from the land and their properties confiscated. In some case the large landed estates of the *Tories* were cut up and distributed to those without property, one large estate in southern New York being re-distributed to some 300 person. Many of the colonies enacted legislation providing for confiscation and sale of estates of those who had remained loyalist or had refused to participate in the fight for liberty. Many of the wealthy aristocrats of the period who had failed to assist in the revolution or who had emigrated to places of safety found their estates sequestered and broken up.

But while the animosities of the Patriots were directed at men-of-property who were disloyal, this feeling did not prevail toward those members of the propertied classes who participated in the revolution and used their fortunes to help make the movement a success. George Washington, who was made Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary army was one of the largest land-owners and wealthiest men in the colonies, and yet he was most highly regarded. The movement had its profiteers and unscrupulous speculators who made money out of the misery of the times, persons who were described by Washington as "murderers of our cause and worthy of being gibbeted."

Finally, we discover that the American, Patriots were guilty of that most heinous crime: they played one foreign nation against another! The colonial leaders were quick to discover and take advantage of England's external contradictions—her rivalries with foreign powers anxious

to humble her for their own economic and political advantage. The colonists took full advantage of, and utilized to fullest extent, the differences which existed between the French, the Spanish and the English. From the beginning they counted upon foreign—particularly French—assistance. France, humbled as a world power after 1763 had not despaired of regaining her place in the sun . . . the Americans knew this well and counted upon it to serve their own ends . . . Benjamin Franklin not only promoted an alliance with France but formed a trading company which smuggled in large quantities of arms, munitions and other sinews of war. The company was a "cover-up" for secret arms deals and other aid from the French Government. Secret loans were arranged with the kings of both France and Spain. The Dutch also extended covert assistence through secret loans and the sheltering of American ships—to such an extent that Britain finally declared war on Holland, then one of the three greatest naval powers, aside from herself in the world.

Thus the American struggle for independence, starting as a lone conflict with England, finally was converted into a general European War which locked up England's forces in various parts of the world and created a situation eminently favorable for the American cause. Ultimately the French sent an army to America which, together with the French fleet, was of invaluable aid to Washington when the British commander Gen. Cornwallis finally surrendered at Yorktown on Oct. 19, 1781. Skillful and successful utilization of world antagonisms by the clever Colonial diplomatic emissaries had brought about a state of affairs which led to the victory of the American Revolution!

Good Neighbors Across the Sea

BY CHARLES K. MOSER

Chief of the Far Eastern Section, Division of Regional Information, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

CHINA and the United States have been Good Neighbors for more than 150 years, although the earth's greatest ocean rolls between them. That is a long time for intimate relationships to sustain between two peoples without some serious breach having occurred, either through the clash of selfish interests engaged in trade, or in some fancied offense to national *amour propre*. China and the United States have had their disagreements, even their misunderstandings, but a genuine spirit of mutual respect and good will has invariably straightened them out without serious consequences.

Not many people realize that our trade relations with China are older than with any other country. At the end of the Revolutionary War, when the old colonial trade routes were closed to them by the frigates of Great Britain, France and Spain, New England shipping masters were forced to find new trade routes to take the place of the African and West Indies trade they had previously enjoyed. The first American vessel to sail to China was the *Empress of China*, fitted out by Robert Morris, that great patriot who may be said to have financed the Revolution. On February 22, 1784 she set out from New York harbor for Canton with a cargo largely made up of ginseng, and fur skins, and 26 piculs of pepper! How different the cargo of that first ship from the cargoes that leave our ports for China today! Probably not one of the items carried in the first ship would show on today's manifests of cargo; but automobiles, and equipment for radio stations, machinery for the modern industries that are springing up in China, building materials and airplanes would have a large place. If we consider the social and cultural aspects of our intercourse, probably no other has had a larger share in the development of modern China than the American people.

Everyone has heard of America's great fleet of Clipper ships that was built for the Chinese trade and made the Yankee sailor men the envy of the world in the early years of the 19th century. They used to load up in North Atlantic ports with rum, tobacco, molasses and missionaries, then sail around the Horn and up to the Oregon coast for furs to trade with the Chinese for teas and silks, nankeens and the fine procelain wares that New England house-wives displayed with pride on their dining tables. Canton was the head of this trade because it was the world's great market for tea. When George Washington was president, our trade with China counted for approximately one-seventh of all our imports, and by 1805 thirty-seven American Clippers had carried nearly $6,000,000 worth of American goods to China.

Samuel Shaw, the supercargo of the *Empress of China*, received direct from congress his commission as the first American consul to China, and though he lived but a short while after his first voyage his name has ever since been associated with the founding of Chinese-American trade. With Thomas Randall, another Bostonian, he established at Canton the first American firm in the Far East.

American house on the China coast was that of Samuel Russell and Co., a partnership established in 1818 by Russell Ammidon, Edward Carrington and others of Providence, Rhode Island. Later reorganized under the name of Russell and Co., this firm came to occupy a financial position in China comparable with that of certain British firms of the day which are still great names in China's trade, although Russell and Co. has long since lost its identity. Another American firm which had great influence in the early Chinese trade was Olyphant and Co., organized in 1828 at Canton, out of the ruins of an earlier firm. Olyphant's reputation for integrity in his business dealings set the standard high for American traders all along the Chinese coast, and his prestige was of inestimable value to all his countrymen in China. He was the friend of Huaqua, the richest and most famous Chinese merchant of his time—whose commercial probity is said to have given rise to the famous saying by which the Chinese merchant is still widely idealized in the West, "his word is as good as his bond." Olyphant was also the friend of Robert Morrison, the great English missionary whose influence may be said to still permeate all institutions of a Western or Anglo-Saxon culture along the China coast.

After the clipper ships disappeared from the seas, the United States did not cut much figure in the China trade for more than half a century. But along about 1890 the Viceroy Chang Chih Tung astonished his countrymen with the erection of two huge smoke stacks, one at Wuchang for a big modern cotton spinning mill, the other at Hanyang on the opposite side of the Yangtze for an iron works. It was the beginning of modern industrialization in the ancient empire. Slow to awaken, the taste for the things manufactured in the machine shops of Europe and America began to spread among the Chinese masses. But their needs until after the beginning of the 20th century were very simple. Cotton yarns and cotton piece goods, kerosene, matches, soap, and copper-ware largely satisfied them. The era of more sophisticated tastes and materials had not yet arrived. Our principal American contribution was kerosene oil, which found a sharp competitor in Russian oil from the Batum fields. Cantonese living in San Francisco saw the advantages of electricity and through their efforts there was installed a small electric light plant in Canton, the first ever established in China. But at first neither kerosene oil nor the newcomer, electricity, promised to wean the great mass of Chinese peasants away from the vegetable oils of their own production. A few years later one of the great American oil companies, not satisfied with the growth and distribution of its kerosene, devised the simple but effective scheme of giving away a small tin lamp with every case of kerosene oil sold. The plan was amazingly successful, showing how a single simple idea may revolutionize a business. The use of the free tin lamp in combination with the new oil, as against the old open vessel, made a tremendous appeal to the Chinese. At the height of the trade a few years ago, the United States sold the Chinese around 190,000,000 gallons of kerosene per year.

It was, of course, the World War which occasioned the leap of the United States into first place in China's trade. Cut off from obtaining manufactured commodities which she had been

(*Continued on page 227*)

America Will Not Consider Any "Mediation Plan" Not Fully Acceptable to China

WELLINGTON Koo, head of the Chinese delegation to the Brussels Conference, stated in Paris, Nov. 1 that China is prepared to agree to mediation of the Sino-Japanese conflict, but is determined that Japan be forced to respect her Nine-Power Treaty pledges. Continuing, Mr. Koo Said: "China will attend the conference prepared to agree to any method of peaceful settlement known to international law. Mediation is acceptable if it is based upon the Nine-Power Treaty. That is the only basis on which an attempt at settlement could be made. But we are determined to continue our existence." Mr, Koo asserted that China would not entertain any of the peace proposals made by Japan direct because "we remain loyal to Geneva and the Nine-Power Treaty . . . . and any peace proposals must be made through those channels. China's position will be that she was invaded in violation of the Nine Power Treaty and that Japan not only violated the Treaty against China but against other signatories as well." The issue, Mr. Koo declared, goes beyond the Sino-Japanese crisis and becomes a vital issue to the whole world.

A *United Press* message from Brussels Nov. 1 said China may upset international efforts to secure an armistice in the present Sino-Japanese hostilities through her demand that signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty take joint action against Japan. China's demand, informed observers in the Belgian capital said, would be most embarrassing to British, French and American delegates to the Nine-Power Conference who have virtually agreed that the conference should endeavor to arrange a truce preparatory to the opening of negotiations for a permanent peace. American quarters in Brussels expressed the belief that the conference agenda would include two days of opening speeches, after which China would be invited to state the conditions under which she would agree to cease hostilities. Later a fresh invitation would be extended to Japan to join the conference, enabling her to explain her case and state her terms of settlement, it was learned. If Japan refuses to send a delegation to the conference, observers predicted, the powers would approach Tokyo independently to ascertain Japan's conditions for halting the war. The United States delegation to the Nine-Power Conference made it clear that they would consent to no mediation plan for the Far-Eastern controversy which was not fully acceptable to China. The Americans were pessimistic on any chances for an "armistice," and indicated they quickly would reject any plan to restore peace through China's dismemberment. The majority of observers in Brussels believed no "armistice" should be attempted unless the Nanking Government at some future date showed signs of breaking up. They believed the collapse of the Chinese Central Government was a prime aim in Tokyo's policy.

British Foreign Secretary Eden declared in the House of Commons Nov. 2, in the course of a speech defining the British Government's attitude towards the League of Nation: "Any action of whatever character that can be taken in the Far Eastern dispute does essentially depend on the co-operation of the United States. I say without hesitation that in order to get the full co-operation, on an equal basis, of the United States in an international conference, I would travel not only from Geneva to Brussels but from Melbourne to Alaska—more particularly in the present state of the international situation."

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that Britain intended to stand upon the principle of the Nine-Power Treaty. A Labor non-confidence vote was defeated by 363 votes to 142.

Japan Declines Invitation to Brussels Conference—Gives Reasons

The Tokyo Cabinet Oct. 27 declined the invitation to Japan to attend the Nine-Power Conference on the Far Eastern situation, to be held in Brussels on November 3. The Japanese reply, which runs into 800 words, refutes the League declaration of October 6 that the Japanese operations in China violate the Nine-Power Treaty and reiterates that Japan's action "is a measure of self-defence taken in face of China's violent anti-Japanese policy especially her provocative acts in appealing to force of arms."

"Consequently," the Note added. "Japan's action lies outside the purview of the Nine-Power Pact." Complaining that the League Assembly has even assured China of its moral support and recommended its members to abstain from any action tending to weaken China's power of resistance, the reply states that the "Imperial Government cannot but conclude that the convocation of the conference is linked with the League's resolution. Therefore a frank and full discussion to bring about an equitable, realistic solution of the Sino-Japanese conflict cannot be expected.

"The imperial Government is firmly convinced that to seek a solution at a gathering of so many powers with varying or practically no interests in East Asia would only serve further to complicate the situation and put serious obstacles in the path of a just and proper solution."

For these reasons, the Note states, "the Imperial Government regrets its inability to accept the invitation of the Royal Government."

What is most urgently needed for a solution, it declares, is the Chinese Government's realization of the common responsibility of China and Japan in respect of the stability of East Asia, revision of its attitude, and change of its policy to cooperation between the two countries.

Japan, the reply concludes, asks the Powers to comprehend fully this need.

Reasons for Japan's non-participation in the Brussels Conference were outlined in a 2,000-word statement, which enlarged, from the Japanese point of view, "Japan's patient endeavors to cultivate China's goodwill and China's lack of appreciation and her belligerent spirit and actions, compelling Japan to take up arms in self-defence."

The statement charged that the League, at the time of the Manchurian incident, strongly stimulated China's anti-Japanese policy, and is now repeating the error.

Japanese Reiterate Demand for "Direct Negotiations"

The current Sino-Japanese dispute can be settled only by direct negotiations between the two nations concerned, the Japanese Government declared in the longest official expose of its aims and policies in China issued since the commencement of the hostilities. The statement was designed to explain the reasons which compelled the Government to take action in China, and, later, to refuse to participate in the deliberations of the signatories of the Nine-Power Pact. Japan, the statement said, harbors no evil designs upon the Chinese people or Chinese territory, and eagerly desires a material and spiritual rehabilitation of that nation. Permanent peace can be established in East Asia only when the Nanking Government abandons its anti-Japanese policy and when the spread of Communism is checked, the declaration claimed. These two, the statement added, form the main obstacles to Sino-Japanese co-operation and, also, present a constant menace to Japanese interests.

The statement further expressed the Government's desire to respect foreign interests in China and to co-operate, both culturally and economically, with foreign Powers in that country. The best way in which these Powers could demonstrate their desire to co-operate with Japan, the statement said, would be by realizing Japan's actual intentions and persuading Nanking to change its "mistaken attitude."

A prominent feature of the Japanese reply was the claim that its actions in China were taken "purely in self-defense," and, therefore, did not form a violation of the Nine-Power Pact.

Tokyo Papers Support Tokyo Government's Stand Against Participation

Without a single exception, Tokyo newspapers Oct. 28 voiced emphatic approval of the Government's decision to take no part in the forthcoming conference of the signatories of the Nine-Power Pact.

Kodama Says Open Door Must Be Strictly Observed in China

Japan had no territorial ambitions in China, and all rights and interests of foreign countries in China would be respected,

declared Kenji Kodama, chairman of the Japan Federation of Foreign Trade Associations and formerly Governor of the Yokohama Specie Bank, in an interview with foreign correspondents in Tokyo, Oct. 29. Japanese businessmen, he said, were not in a position to touch on the terms of peace for the termination of the present Sino-Japanese conflict.

"The stiff tenor of Japan's categorical refusal to attend the Brussels Conference has undoubtedly come as something of a shock to the Powers," the *Japan Advertiser* declared Oct. 28.

Despite Japan's refusal to participate in the proceedings, the Nine-Power Conference will be most useful, as it will allow all Powers interested in the Far East and Shanghai to discuss the recent developments in China and their relation to the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty, Paris *Le Temps* declared in an editorial Oct. 28.

Brussels Meeting Will Be Useless, Declares General Matsui

Within a short time the situation at the front will be such as to render the Far Eastern Conference absolutely unnecessary, according to prediction made by General Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Shanghai, in an interview with Herr Huldermann, the Shanghai correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung, published Oct. 31. General Matsui said that he expected a decision in the campaign on the Shanghai front, but added that the Japanese, if necessary, would march on Nanking and Hankow. General Matsui expressed gratitude for the sympathy of Italy and Germany and the interest which Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini were showing Japan, although both were confronted with serious European problems.

Japan's Stand on Possible End of Hostilities

While there has been no change in Japan's opposition against third-party intervention in the Sino-Japanese dispute, "it is another question" what attitude Japan will assume towards approaches by foreign powers for the termination of the hostilities, a high Gaimusho official told *Domei* in Tokyo Nov. 1.

Soviet Russia Accepts Invitation—Germany Declines

Soviet Russia Oct. 29 formally accepted the invitation of Belgium to attend the Nine-Power Conference opening in Brussels on Nov. 3. The decision to invite Russia and Germany, which has declined the invitation, was made at the last minute by Belgium with the approval of the other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty attending the conference.

M. Litvinoff Heads Soviet Delegation at Brussels

M. Litvinoff, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and M. Potemkin, vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs and former Soviet Ambassador to France, and M. Rubinin, the Soviet Ambassador to Belgium, will represent Soviet Russia at the Brussels Conference.

Germany States Reasons for Refusal to Participate

In declining Belgium's invitation, Germany stated that, as the conference was called under Article VII of the Treaty and as the application of this Article would be the subject of discussion, the Reich, not being a partner to the agreement, does not feel that she is able to participate in the conference. Germany wishes to state, however, that she is ready to participate in actions aiming at a peaceful settlement of the conflict as soon as indispensable preliminary conditions guarantee such. The decision of Germany not to participate in the Conference was reached after long diplomatic discussions between Berlin and Brussels.

In justifying Germany's rejection of the invitation to send a representative to the Brussels conference, the officially inspired *Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz* Oct. 29 declared that Germany's desire to see the situation in the Far East clarified in a manner as satisfactory as possible for the involved parties and for world trade in general is certainly no less than that of the signatories of the Nine Power treaty. The paper expressed the opinion in this connection that if the conference, by means of which it is intended to end the conflict through friendly measures, is so decisively rejected by one of the parties in the conflict, its possibilities of achieving success are extremely slight.

Germany's position as regards the Brussels Conference was further elucidated by the Reich Foreign Minister, Baron von Neurath, in an address at the annual congress of the Academy for German Law in Munich Oct. 30. In the German answer, the point was made clear that Germany was willing at any time to cooperate in an attempt at mediation between China and Japan provided that the essential conditions existed and that the attempt was undertaken in an appropriate manner.

Commenting on the decision of the League of Nations, of which the Brussels Conference was the outgrowth, von Neurath declared: "Without taking up a position of any kind regarding the conflict itself, I should like to remark that I should regard conditions as highly unfavorable for attempts to terminate the conflict if these attempts are inspired by decisions such as those recently arrived at by the League. These decisions certainly contained only a slight infusion of the policy of collectivity. I am of the opinion that whatever their attitude towards the conflict may be, the powers who wish to mediate between the warring parites cannot pursue this aim by assuming the position of judges of moral ethics."

Count Marescotti Will Represent Italy at Conference

Count Luigi Aldrovandi di Marescotti is expected to represent Italy at the Nine-Power Conference, which will open in Brussels on November 3 in an effort to end the Sino-Japanese conflict by agreement. Count Ciano, the Foreign Minister, will not attend. Count Aldrovandi is an official of the Foreign Office. He specialises on Far Eastern affairs, and was Italian representative on the Lytton Committee which went to Manchukuo in 1932.

Anti-Red Pact Talks in Progress in Rome Between Italy and Japan

Negotiations designed to lay the basis for co-operation in combating the activities of the Comintern are in progress in Rome between the Italian Government and Masaaki Hotta, Japanese Ambassador, a *Domei* message from Tokyo Nov. 1 stated.

British Government Asked To Clarify Attitude Regarding Far East

Some indication of the British Government's policy in regard to the Far East was requested by Major C. R. Attlee, Leader of the Labor Opposition, during the first stage of the debate on the Address of Thanks to the King for his speech in the House of Commons Oct. 26. It was all very well to say, he declared, that the Government would persist in attempting, in co-operation with other Governments, to mitigate the suffering caused by the Sino-Japanese conflict and to bring it to a conclusion.

The important point, Major Attlee asserted, was what kind of a conlcusion.

Lord Cranborne Says Britain Will Support League of Nations

The League of Nations remained the basis of British policy, declared Lord Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the course of a lengthy speech in the House of Commons Oct. 28 devoted mainly to Geneva's strenuous efforts to settle the Sino-Japanese dispute.

Contradictory views were taken on the Nine-Power Conference by London's two main Sunday papers Oct. 31. The *Sunday Times* London noted with satisfaction that the United States will take part as active members and not as mere observers, and considers that peace in the Far East will encourage peace in Europe and give a free hand to those European Powers who are greatly attached to it. On the other hand, the *Observer* saw the conference in a different light. "There is something ironic in the European project for Far Eastern peace," this paper wrote "Peace, like charity, probably begins at home. Until Europe can bring something a little more like peace into its own affairs, she is not likely to be much of a help to the Far East."

Chinese Public Expect 9-Power Meet To Apply Sanctions Against Japan

China should sever diplomatic relations with Japan and she should ask the Nine-Power Conference to apply sanctions against the aggressor. This seems to be the prevailing view among Chinese circles in Shanghai, according to the results of a public opinion poll just conducted by the *Lih Pao*, a popular tabloid-sized vernacular daily in Shanghai.

Chinese Civic Leaders Issue Statement on Issues of Brussels Conference

A delegation of ten representing the various Chinese civic organizations in Shanghai Nov. 1 called on foreign diplomatic and consular officials in the city, to whom they submitted a statement concerning the Nine Power Conference. The ten Chinese delegates, on behalf of the General Union of Civic Associations of Shanghai, were Tu Yueh-sen, Yu Ya-ching, Wang Hsiao-lai, Y. M. Chien, Singloh Hsu, F. C. Yen, Tung Yin-pei, Herman C. E. Liu, Edward Y. Hsu and P. K. Chu, who are the executive officers of the Union.

Reference was made in the statement to that a part of the Tanaka Memorial in which it is stated that Manchuria is to be used as a base to penetrate the rest of China. The hope was expressed in the statement that once the implications and potentialities of the present conflict are viewed in the true perspective, the world would not long delay in taking measures to restore international law and justice. "The Chinese people," it was stated, "wish to assure the world once more of their absolute determination not to bow down to armed force, and their resolute firmness never to acquisce in a peace dictated by aggression. While we feel grateful to all our friends for desiring to bring an early end to the present conflict through mediatory formulas to be devised at the Brussels Conference, we are at the same time convinced that it is our duty to serve a friendly warning to our sympathizers over the seas that half-way measures would never eradicate the dangers of an eventual world menace. Firmness at this time by all nations in concert would still not be too late to bring the results of the proverbial ounce of prevention. The Chinese people, by nature a peace-loving race, will under the present circumstances, only accept peace on condition that the sanctity of treaties and all the other principles governing international relations indispensable to the maintenance of lasting world peace are upheld so that the benefits of peace may be shared by all civilized mankind for generations to come."

China will be represented at the meeting by her Ambassadors in London, Paris and Brussels.

Japan's Aggressive Policy Menace to World Peace, Says Dr. H. H. Kung

Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, delivered a speech at the weekly memorial meeting of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking Nov. 1 in which he stated that Japan's policy of war and aggression is a serious menace to peace and the vital interests not only of China but of all peace-loving nations, particularly of those who are signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty and, therefore, both justice and self-interest demand that these Powers should take a concerted action to uphold the letter and spirit of the Nine-Power Treaty as courageously and resolutely as the Chinese people have been resisting the aggressor.

Nanking Spokesman Points Out Fallacy of Japanese Aspersions on China

A Nanking Foreign Office spokesman Nov. 2 controverted statements concerning China made by the Japanese Government Oct. 27 and 28 in connection with the Nine Power Conference. Regarding the Japanese contention that China had been ungrateful for Japan's assistance, but instead had amassed war weapons, the Chinese spokesman pointed out that China's policy since the Revolution had been based on the legitimate aspiration to attain independence and equality, and this policy had been generally supported by other nations, a notable exception being Japan.

Cordell Hull Speaks on the "Outraged Conscience of Mankind"

Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, speaking at the University of Toronto on Oct. 22 ,said, *inter alia* :—"International law is the instrument by means of which the rights and duties of nations become generally recognized and accepted and therefore the rules of international conduct become defined. It is the basis of international order in the same way that domestic law is the basis of internal order.

"The maintenance of international order depends not only upon the acceptance by nations of agreed rules of conduct but also upon their observance of such rules. Both of these are sovereign acts on the part of the national entities concerned. Back of them there must be a certain indispensable attitude.

"There must be a firm belief in the inviolability of the pledged word. International law is not enforceable in the same sense as domestic law. The observance of the duties which it imposes and the safeguarding of the rights which it confers rest primarily upon voluntarily accepted self-discipline on the part of the nations which are parties to it.

"Interference by one nation in the domestic affairs of another, and refusal by a nation to recognize and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of another represent lawlessness in international relations which destroys order based on law. They too frequently result in armed conflict.

"No matter what form it assumes and no matter from what causes it springs, war represents the most complete negation of order in both the internal and the international life of nations.

"Under modern conditions no nation escapes the repercussions of a major armed conflict anywhere in the world. However far they may be removed from the seat of actual fighting all nations feel their morale weakened by the horror of war and their well-being impaired by the processes of disruption and ruin which spread in everwidening circles from the territories being laid waste by war. Once the engines of war are brought into action in any portion of the earth there is no security, no confidence, no buoyancy of energy or spirit anywhere.

"I firmly believe the outraged conscience of mankind will set into motion forces which will create in the sphere of international relations unshakeable order based on law."

President Roosevelt Says America Seeks Peace

President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his historic speech at Chicago Oct. 5, among other things said:

"Without a declaration of war and without warning or justification of any kind, civilians, including women and children, are being ruthlessly murdered with bombs from the air. In times of so-called peace ships are being attacked and sunk by submarines without cause or notice. Nations are fomenting and taking sides in civil warfare in nations that have never done them any harm. Nations claiming freedom for themselves deny it to others. Innocent peoples and nations are being cruelly sacrificed to a greed for power and supremacy which is devoid of all sense of justice and humane consideration.

"If those things come to pass in other parts of the world, let no one imagine that America will escape, that it may expect mercy, that this Western Hemisphere will not be attacked and that it will continue tranquilly and peacefully to carry on the ethics and the arts of civilization.

"If those days are not to come to pass—if we are to have a world in which we can breathe freely and live in amity without fear—the peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort to uphold laws and principles on which alone peace can rest secure.

"It is my determination to pursue a policy of peace and to adopt every practicable measure to avoid involvement in war. It ought to be inconceivable that in this modern era, and in the face of experience, any nation could be so foolish and ruthless as to run the risk of plunging the whole world into war by invading and violating in contravention of solemn treaties the territory of other nations that have done them no real harm and which are too weak to protect themselves adequately. Yet the peace of the world and welfare and security of every nation is today being threatened by that very thing."

Lloyd George Warns Powers of Menace of Japan

Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain during the World War, in an article entitled "Japan's Effort to Conquer China" supplied to the *I. N. S.* service (Oct. 15) said:

"For the United States, Great Britain and other Europeanal powers, paralyzed by their own quarrels, or economic social crises, or reconstruction, are prepared to watch this formidable struggle with folded arms and to refrain from any form of intervention other than the most platonic and futile representation.

"Complacent assumptions about the economic or financial collapse of Japan in a prolonged struggle may easily be proved wrong, in any event. Japan is a nation endowed with an extraordinary tenacity of purpose, great physical endurance, and above all, the most fervid patriotism.

"It behooves the other powers, therefore, but none quite to the great extent as Great Britain and the United States, not to postpone any longer their consideration of the far-reaching repercussions of their own vital interest, which a Japanese victory would entail for them.

"If the Tokio project succeeds in its objective, then in a year or two we shall witness the startling spectacle of the founding of a new empire of over five hundred million people on the Pacific coast.

"America will be confronted with a portent more menacing to her peace than the military empire of Germany was to the tranquility of Europe.

"As for Great Britain, her troubles in India are on the increase despite a temporary lull. But, what will they be like when a greater, more compact empire than her own, with greater military resources, is ready to challenge her hold on Asia?"

Japan Is Trying to Conquer Whole World, Says Miss Liao Mong Sing

Miss Liao Mong Sing, daughter of the later Li Chung Kai and Madame Ho Hsien Ning, made a speech at a reception held at the Park Hotel by the Women's organizations for the Foreign ladies in Shanghai on Oct. 28.

In the course of her speech, Miss Liao said that even with so large a country as China Japan will not be satisfied with her conquests. Japan's ambition is to conquer all Asia and then extend her domination over Europe and America. It is a mad man's dream of course but such is the fact as proven by Tanaka's memorial to the Japanese Emperor; so the menace of Japan is not only confined to China but to the whole world as well. Therefore, said Miss Liao, it is the duty of every lover of righteousness, peace, justice and humanit, to exert his or her utmost to check this mad man—the Japanese military—from creating further unnecessary horror.

Hollis A. Wilbur Reviews Fifty Years of Y.M.C.A. Work in China

Hollis A. Wilbur, Honorary Secretary of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A. of China, in radio broadcast over station XMHC Oct. 31 described the war service of the Y.M.C.A. during the fifty years since it started work in this country. He mentioned that the Chinese Y.M.C.A. got its first actual experience in war service at home in 1933, when fighting occurred along the Great Wall. Again at the end of last year its organized service was offered to the forces in Suiyuan Province, and accepted with great appreciation by officers and men. The experience gained in these earlier services has proved of great advantage in the present conflict.

Dr. Sidney Wei Reviews Sino-Japanese Relations—Asks World to Boycott Japan

A refutation of Japanese allegations that the Island Empire has many grievances against China was made by Dr. Sidney K. Wei in a radio speech over the station X.G.O.I. Oct. 28. Dr. Wei after reviewing Sino-Japanese relations said:

"The plan of the Japanese militarists for the conquest of China was set in full motion on July 7 this year, Since that time Japan has been carrying on an extensive military campaign in China. This time she finds that she is fighting a united and militant China and the task is not so easy as her militarists would have her people believe. Her atrocities and brutalities in waging this undeclared war have aroused world wide condemnation, but her militarists pay no heed to the censure of world opinion. We have been witnessing in Shanghai, especially during the last two days, the most savage acts of the Japanese soldiers and airmen in the destruction of human properties and lives. The Japanese war machine has absolutely no regard for the lives of non-combatants and foreign nationals. If it remains unchecked, it will bring about incalculable loss to human lives and properties."

"At present, there is practically no hope for mediation unless Japan withdrawns all her army, navy, and air forces from China and respects China's political and territorial integrity. It is most unlikely that she will do so as long as the militarists have control over the government. In face of this deadlock, the most practical thing for the interested Powers to do is to help China in whatever way they can, to defeat Japan.

"This does not mean that we want the interested Powers to actually go to war with Japan. China has plenty of man power to carry on a long war. Giving her time, money, and ammunition she will win this war. We desire to have them help us by boycotting Japanese goods, by supplying us with arms thru purchasing, by aiding the refugees and wounded soldiers, and by lending us money when necessary. In this way, peace and order will soon be restored in the Far East."

Chinese Ambassador Explains Why America Should Sympathize with China

Fundamental similarity of Chinese and American social and political ideals and the democratic spirit of the Chinese Government are reasons why China merits the sympathy of the United States, the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Dr. C. T. Wang, told the Board of Trade in Philadelphia, Oct. 21. Contrasting the Chinese and Japanese people, Dr. Wang explained the difference in the speed of industrialization and mechanization, which was raising the general standard of living in the Orient. The Chinese Ambassador pointed out that China, in recent years, has attempted to achieve democratic processes, while Japan's essentially totalitarian structure has enabled her to achieve greater speed and efficiency during the same period of transition.

Philippine Democratic League Passes Resolutions Condemning Japanese Aggression

The Philippine League for the Defence of Democracy, an unofficial body representing labor, student and civic bodies, passed a resolution at Manila Nov. 1, urging the Filipino people to condemn Japanese aggression and the massacre of Chinese non-combatants and to start a campaign to raise funds for the wounded and the refugees and for an economic boycott against Japan.

Three Canton Organs Wire to U. S. Chamber in Washington Requesting Support

China's position in her present war of resistance against Japan was explained by three Canton organizations in a telegram jointly dispatched from Canton Oct. 27 to the American General Chamber of Commerce at Washington. The three organs were the Kwangtung provincial Chamber of Commerce, the Canton municipal Chamber of Commerce and the Canton Y.M.C.A. The telegram read: "All parties and sections of China are united under the three democratic principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen to struggle against the Japanese militarists who seek to cover their purpose by charging China with having accepted Communism. China has not accepted Communism but the Communists have accepted the leadership of the National Government. In struggling for justice China looks to you for support."

Foreign Women Representatives Vote Sympathy for China

Unqualified sympathy toward China's cause in her present defensive war against Japanese aggression was voted by representatives of the various foreign women's organizations in Shanghai Oct. 28. The occasion was a tea reception jointly given at the Park Hotel by the various Chinese women's groups, which was presided over by Mrs. Herman Liu, wife of the President of the University of Shanghai. Among the guests were American, British, German, French, Soviet, and Hungarian women leaders. More than 300 persons were present.

The principal address was given by Madame H. H. Kung, wife of the Chinese Minister of Finance, who stressed the importance of the woman's universal role in alleviating human sufferings. Appreciation was expressed by Madame Kung for the widespread sympathy shown by the foreign women in Shanghai toward China's cause as well as the excellent work they have rendered in relief and red cross work for Chinese refugees and the wounded.

Liberal Overseas Remittances Swell China's War Chest

During the four months ending Oct. 31, a total amount of $4,600,000, in the form of remittances from overseas Chinese residents, has been received by the National Government, according to an announcement of the Executive Yuan on said date.

Contributions from Chinese citizens resident abroad toward the "war chest" for the National Government in its present defensive war against Japan have, up to the end of October, totalled $19,900,000, according to official figures released in Nanking, Nov. 1.

Shanghai Merchants Subscribe $16,950,000 to Liberty Bonds

The merchants of Shanghai have subscribed for $16,950,000 of the Liberty Bonds, according to a report received by General Chiang Kai-shek.

Ex-Kuomintang Official Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment

Liu Lu-yin, formerly director of the Central Kuomintang Publicity Department, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by the Hupeh Provincial High Court Oct. 30. The ex-Party official was found guilty of complicities in the murder Yang Yung-tai, the late governor of Hupeh, last year.

Chen Kung-po Appointed Ambassador of Goodwill to Europe

Chen Kung-po, former Minister of Industries, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary on a mission of goodwill to the Governments of Europe. He will visit England, France, Germany, Italy and other European nations. The object of his mission, it is understood, is to strengthen the existing friendly relations between China and these states and to convey from the Chinese people their appreciation for the friendship and sympathy shown to China to in her present crisis.

Paul Monroe Denies "Domei" Report on His Support of Aggression

Dr. Paul Monroe, president of the World Federation of Education Associations, in a telegram to Chinese educators in Nanking Oct. 30, denied the *Domei* report to the effect that in a recent speech in New York he had expressed his support to Japanese military activities in China. On the contrary, he and his colleagues, Dr. Monroe said in his message, will support China in her war against the aggressor.

Appeal That Chiaotung "U" Be Spared from Damage Issued by Its President

An appeal that the Chiaotung University on Avenue Haig be spared from destruction, which has been the fate of many Chinese colleges and cultural institutions and which was recently threatened in Tokyo, was issued Oct. 30 by Dr. J. Usang Ly, president, who most emphatically denied that the university is being used by the Chinese troops as a base for operations.

More than 2,000 Chinese refugees, mostly women and children from villages in the western outskirts of Shanghai, are now quartered on the campus of the Chiaotung University.

Tokyo Charges Nanyang University Building Being Used by Chinese Troops

Charging that the buildings of the Nanyang University in the western district of the Chinese quarter in Shanghai "have been seized and are now being used by the Chinese troops as a base for operations," a spokesman for the Tokyo Foreign Office Oct. 29 asserted that the Japanese forces will be "compelled to attack the Nanyang University" in an effort to dislodge the Chinese troops.

French Troops Occupy Chaiotung University

The French military authorities on Nov. 2, using the plea that it was necessary for them to have a suitable lookout post at the extreme west of the French Concession, in view of the hostilities which were nearing that region, established remselves in the building of the Chiaotung (Nanyang) University, on the west side of Avenue Haig, Chinese territory. Although putting only a few men in the lookout post and flying a Tricolor over the building, the French have afforded protection for several thousand refugees, who are being housed in the university buildings and in sheds in the compound. A denial, however, was issued by the French military that they intended to encroach further on Chinese territory.

Yenching University Conducts Classes Without Interference from Japanese?

Contrary to many rumors current in Shanghai, the Yenching University, American missionary institution, is conducting its regular classes without any interference from the Japanese garrison forces in Peiping, S. T. Hsieh, *China Press* special correspondent at the University, wrote on October 19.

28 Yenching Students Arrested by Japanese in Peiping

Twenty-eight students of Yenching University, were arrested by the Japanese forces at one time, according to information from the Peiping-Tientsin Students Union Oct. 31.

On account of the frequent "disappearance" of its students, Yenching University has been suspended indefinitely by its president Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, according to information received by *Central News* in Changsha Oct. 30.

Headquarters of 74th Division Bombed by Japanese

The headquarters of the 74th Chinese division at Yucheng, Shantung Province, was "bombed and destroyed" by a Japanese army 'plane, Japanese field headquarters in Tehchow announced Nov. 2.

China's Silent Heroes—Wounded Soldiers of Shansi

BY AGNES SMEDLEY

WE met them first at the small town of Fengliangtao, just across the Yellow River from Tungkwan, the gateway to Shensi Province. We had kept our backs to Fengliangtao as the junk made its away across the muddy yellow waters, and we turned our faces to the west in wonderment at the beauty before us. The majestic range of mountains to the south stood out, somber and blue, and behind them and to the west the sky was a blaze of glory. The sunset called expressions of wonderment from us. China is beautiful—we exclaimed.

With the spell of this beauty still upon us, we turned as our junk drew up to the mud banks before Fengliangtao, and stepped on land. Then we forgot the majestic mountains, forgot the gorgeous sunset, forgot all ideas of beauty. For before us, along the mud banks of the Yellow River, lay the huddled bodies of wounded soldiers. Some lay prostrate, groaning in suffering and when we halted by their sides they pointed to wounds,—not just one, but often many. Others not so badly wounded sat in rows. To the right and to the left of us they lay until our passage was a route bordered by suffering. We stepped over feet bound in bandages black with dirt and blood. We halted before men with face wounds, their old bandages clotted with dirt and blood. Some of the men were on the verge of death from gangrene. We passed further along the line into the streets of the small town. We made our way through the ranks of hundreds of wounded who limped along, each step a torture, some of them half doubled over in their efforts to still their suffering. Often the streets were blocked with the wounded and on all sides were bandaged heads, arms, legs, faces. Peasant carts came rumbling along filled with the wounded and they lifted their ashy faces to those who were going to the front from which they had just come. Many of the men had no winter overcoats, and none seemed to have blankets. The men lying along the banks of the river lay on the mud with nothing under them. They watched the junks before them, but no one took them across to Tungkwang where they would be put on trains and sent to hospitals to the east or to the west. The junks before them were being loaded first with boxes of merchandise. The wounded would be taken across after the merchandise was loaded! And that night hundreds were not taken across at all, but filled the streets, the roads, and the houses of the little town of Fengliangtao.

We talked with the wounded. There were from four to five hundred in this town, that night. They had been wounded around Pinghsinkwan, on the Great Wall, around the third week of September, though they did not know the date and dates perhaps meant nothing to them. They had been transported the length, of Shansi Province by peasant carts—from the third week in September to the third week in October. How many died on the way they did not know, but there were many. And often they were without food for two to three days. There were no doctors, no nurses, no first aid workers with them. A military officer in the little town seemed to be in charge of their transport, but the only care they had came from the peasants who drove their wagons; or they attended to their own wounds. Their bandages showed that they had not had any medical care for days or perhaps weeks. They did not speak of this, but merely answered our questions, and it seems that they expected nothing. They walked or sat in pain, or they lay in the anguish of their wounds, but they made no demands. These wounded were men from the Shansi Provincial army.

The next day we left by railway for Taiyuanfu. The wounded still filled the little town, or rather, the village. No organization cared for their wounds. It would be many days before they would reach a hospital, and clearly many would die before another day or two had passed.

As we rolled northward, trainloads of wounded passed us, the wounded sitting in open box cars. Only the severely wounded or the very sick lay down. There was no room for others to lie down. They had no blankets and most of them no overcoats. Sometimes at night our train would halt by the side of a train filled with them. The light of the full moon shone on bandaged heads, arms, shoulders. Most of them were awake. The nights were cold, but they had no blankets and many no overcoats. They told us the name of their divisions and the places on the northern front where they were injured fighting the Japanese. Most of them were Shansi Provincial troops, some central troops. They had been bandaged at some rear hospital and then put on the train and sent south. It had been days and sometimes a week or two before. No doctor, nurse, or first aid worker was with them.

At one station our train drew up by the side of a train filled with the wounded and we alighted and went out to see what was happening. The wounded were alighting and standing in line. We followed the line into the railway station and up to an improvised counter behind which stood a lad about seventeen or eighteen years of age in a white apron. He was changing the bandages of the wounded. By his side was an ordinary suitcase, but there were bandages and medicine for only twenty or thirty more men. There were fully two hundred more waiting. The lad worked without stopping, lovingly and regretfully handling each bandage, trying to make it reach the needs of many. He said he had no more supplies, not enough for this load of wounded and none at all for others. The wounded anxiously awaited their turn. Those who were fortunate went away hopefully and with satisfaction. Those who were unfortunate soon turned away in silent misery, their faces sad beyong description.

Outside on the railway platform, facing the train of wounded, stood a crowd of Boy and Girl Scouts, and many townspeople. What they had done when the train first came in we did not know. Perhaps they brought bread and water to the wounded. But there was no sight of bread or water having been offered. The big crowd of people stood sorrowfully looking at the wounded, and sorrowfully the wounded gazed back. They did not talk to each other. The school children were pictures of sadness. We were at this station for a long time, and this group still stood looking at the wounded in sorrow, and the wounded looked back. When our train left, I watched as long as possible. The scene never changed. The train left sometime, of course, but I am certain the crowd remained, watching in sorrow. Perhaps some girl at last wept. Though we halted at many stations and talked with wounded in trains, this one place was the only one where there was a semblance of care for the wounded.

As we neared Taiyuan, the last evening, we halted at another station. Across the station platform units of young peasant men, organized in groups of about fifty, began marched away in the darkness. They had their own peasant leaders and they proudly carried banners which read: "Vanguards to defend the country," or "Give us back our Land." There were about four or five hundred of them in all and they each carried some little bundle across their shoulder, and a padded quilt. Some had small face towels tied about their heads, and all seemed to have come from the fields. They marched away into the darkness to a military training camp that accepts and trains new men for the Chinese armies of liberation.

On this same platform, now cleared of these marching volunteers, now came peasants, each with a volunteer badge, carrying big baskets of the round pancakes and steamed bread such as is easten in the north. Others carried big jars of water. An official in charge of this caravan explained to us that this was food and water for eight hundred wounded soldiers of the Central Armies which were coming in a few minutes. These men had been wounded at Sinkow, a point about 180 li north of Taiyuan. Here south of Taiyuan emergency hospital had been established, with ten doctors in charge. The only nurses were the townspeople who had volunteered. They could do what the doctors ordered. The bread and water was not enough for eight hundred men, the official admitted, but then most of the wounded did not get this much as a rule. It was a miserable situation, he admitted. The emergency hospital had bandages for only 300 men, and not enough medicine for 300. He and the station master, as well as other railway men in other places, said that 1,000 wounded are transported south each day, and that there is not even half enough medicine or bandages to supply their needs. They always go without doctors or nurses to help them. Men from this emergency hospital would also soon be transported south.

One thousand wounded a day. Thirty thousand a month. Yet this was not all. In the next days we talked with medical officials in Taiyuan, and visited some of the base hospitals. There are eighteen hospitals in Shansi Province for the wounded, built to accomodate five to six thousand men. They now are filled with 15,000 wounded. There is not one X-ray. They have not enough bandages, not even enough surgical instruments, not half enough medicine. One doctor does the work of a dozen men and the nurses work in a similar manner. The doctors begin work at four in the morning and they end their work late at night. They have no time to train new nurses. There is but one emergency training school for nurses in Taiyuan, and only 100 young men and women students are studying in it. The course is only three months. There is no training for first aid work at all, we were told.

In the 10th Base Army Hospital in Taiyuanfu are 1,300 wounded. This month this hospital cared for 7,000 wounded, last month for 5,000. The death rate is from ten to twenty percent, many men dying from tetanus and from loss of blood. There is no blood transfusion, and there is no tetanus anti-toxin serum. Along the north Shansi battle front, extending for hundreds of li, there are only seven motor trucks transporting the wounded. Others are picked up by the people or by the soldiers, put on boards or the doors of houses, and carried for days to some medical station. Dr. Chang Nai-hsiang, surgeon in the 10th Base Hospital, said that one of the greatest problems is that one of transport. Large numbers of men die before they reach the hospital, or any medical unit. There is also a large death rate from tetanus. To this add the fact that there are no X-rays, no blood transfusion, and insufficient bandages and medicine, none or, few splints, only a sprinkling of doctors and nurses and none at all for the wounded

sent by train or cart to the south, and you have some little idea of the picture along the northwestern front.

Nor does this complete the picture by far. For the wounded that fill the trains to the south, and the wounded in the hospitals in Shansi, and from three forces only: the Shansi Provincial army, some of General Fu Tso-yi's army, a few Tungpei cavalrymen, and the men from Central Government armies. The wounded of the Tungpei cavalry, some of General Fu's troops, and the entire Eight Route Army, is not included in the wounded in this region. The Eighth Route Army is fighting behind the front lines of the Japanese, so that the Japanese are between them and Taiyuanfu. They have their own medical service and bases, but what the condition is we do not yet know.

The director of the Medical Department in Army headquarters in Taiyuanfu, and Dr. Chang Nai-hsiang and other doctors in charge of the 10th Base Hospital told us their urgent needs. With the problems of all China in view, these are colossal. Apart from doctors, nurses, battlefield rescue workers, they long for just two X-ray machines, (1 Neoscope or Cooliman, and 1 Coolifero or Coolinaxos); 2 quartz lamps, two short wave therapy machines, 10 oxygen cylinders, 2 pulmotos, 10 tubes of oxygen liquid, 10 haemacytometers, 10 Erkameter Precision blood pressure manometers, 10 extension apparatus for legs and arms, 10 extension tables, 20 steam sterilizers, 1,000 artery forceps, 500 dressing scissors of straight form; 500 dressing scissors, curved form; 1,000 operation, 2 diathermy apparatuses, 1,000 amp. of Werch's serum (Gasgangreen), 1,000 amp. of Anti-tetanus serum at 10cc; 5,000 pounds of absorbent gauze and 20,000 pounds of absorbent cotton. They need, further, for each base hospital 200 each month of Thomas's splints, Jones's splints, Gunning's interdental splints, and Middledorpf splints; grope surgical instruments, surgical instruments for the eye, surgical instruments of N. E. T. They need one group each of blood transfusion instruments, Pacquenlin's cautery, dental instruments, autoclave sterilizers, large quantities of rubber cloth, rubber gloves of various sizes, hypodermic syringes and needles in quantity, large quantities of adhesive plasters, quantities of surgical cat gut, a Dakin's syringe each, at least; large quantities of glucose (50%) for intravenus injection, luminal, codein, mercurochrome in great quantities, iodine, lysol, alcohol, hydrogen peroxide, and Blaud's pills.

These are huge orders. But the situation along the northwestern front is a dangerous and serious one. Large numbers of wounded die in silence on the battlefield, on mountain sides and at mountain passes, and on the plains throughout the northwest. The wounded say they do not mind the rifles and machine guns, for they have a chance against them and they have no fear of them. It is the field guns that destroy them from afar that they hate and that take their fearful toll of wounded and dead. But despite, this, large numbers of the wounded have bayonet and knife wounds from hand to hand fighting, or they have rifle or machine gun wounds. Their losses are heavy in dead and wounded, but the Japanese have had to bring in re-enforcements three times, and have just brought in new re-enforcements. We prepare for a new big Japanese offensive—with its heavy toll of dead and wounded, with the Chinese soldiers defending their country against an invading enemy armed with all mechanical instruments of death. The northwestern front needs help to save the men who remain at their posts until brought down by the enemy. They demand little, they are silent, but they deserve all that it is within the power of modern medicine to give.

Taiyuan, Shansi, Oct. 30, 1937.

Japanese Reported to Have 31 Warships at Amoy

The Japanese increased the number of warships outside Amoy harbor to 31 end of October. Japanese warships are active off the Chekiang coast, attacking and sinking fishing junks on sight.

Amoy Raided by Japanese Airplanes

Amoy was raided three times by Japanese airplanes Oct. 27. During the raids, *Kuo Min* says the British and American gunboats in harbor had their anti-aircraft guns ready for action in case of attack.

Chinmen district, which is located on Chinmentao, an island 10 miles east of Amoy,—also known as Quemoy—was occupied by a detachment of Japanese marines last week.

Amoy was shelled by four Japanese warships Oct. 28.

Canton Said to Be a "Dead City" by Japanese

Japanese messages from Hongkong Oct. 29 stated that repeated air raids upon Canton have made of the once bustling Capital of Kwangtung a "dead city." The population of Canton, they added, has been reduced to about 250,000, with the rest fleeing to Hongkong and to the interior.

Chinese Concentrate Troops in Amoy Area

Two divisions of the Kweichow Army under the command of General Hsueh Yueh, hitherto stationed at Changchow, and one division under General Chang Fa-kuei were concentrated at Amoy, according to information reaching the Japanese naval authorities at Amoy this week.

Nitric Acid Plants in Japan to Work Full Speed to Supply China-War Needs

Nitric acid plants throughout Japan received orders from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Oct. 28 to bring the production of acid to full capacity. The departmental decree was issued in view of the increasing demand for nitric acid in connection with the current hostilities in China.

Tokyo Announces Extensive Army Reshuffle Ahead of Schedule

A month ahead of the accustomed time, the Tokyo War Office Nov. 1 announced a reshuffle in the Army affecting 1,171 officers. Two high officers, Lieut.-Gen. Shu Shunroku Hata, Director of the War Ministry's Department of Military Education, and Lieut.-Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Garrison, were appointed full Generals.

First Anniversary of Reich-Japanese Accord to Be Celebrated

By unanimous vote representatives of various patriotic and cultural organisations meeting in Tokyo Oct. 30 decided to launch immediate preparations for observance of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the German-Japanese anti-Comintern accord on Nov. 25.

Tokyo Celebrates Fall of Tazang With Lantern Parade

Tokyo Oct. 27 feted the Japanese occupation of Tazang. In the afternoon, more than 800,000 school children from 35 wards in the capital joined in a flag procession through the streets of the city. One-hundred thousand of these marched toward the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace to pay their respects to the Emperor. At night, middle school students, exservicemen and members of other patriotic organisations totalling 300,000, participated in a giant lantern parade through the main streets of the capital.

Bunju Suzuki Sails for America to Explain Japan's Case in China

Bunju Suzuki "popular envoy" representing the laboring classes, sailed from Yokohama Oct. 27 for America to explain Japan's actions in China.

Tokyo Displeased by Britain's Assistance to China

Japan is "displeased and amazed" by the assistance given by Great Britain to China's anti-Japanese actions, the *Tokyo Asahi* declared editorially Nov. 2.

Six Thousand Japanese Stricken with Epidemic of "Creeping Death"

An *A.P.* message from Tokyo dated Sept. 30, published in the American newspapers, stated that the mysterious "creeping death," an epidemic which already has snuffed out nearly 300 lives in Fukuoka province, had seeped through the hygienic barriers around the city of Omuta into four neighboring communities. Fifty-two new cases were reported on that date. Authorities, scoffing at the possibility that water sources had been deliberately polluted, ceased announcing the death toll. The best bacteriologists of Japan were unable to diagnose the disease or state its cause. The Kyushu Imperial university said it might be one of five types of dysentery, but was not sure. About 6,000 persons have been affected.

Japan to Use Paper Money So as to Save Metal

As a precautionary measure against the possible protraction of the current hostilities, the Japanese Government is contemplating the issuance of paper notes so as to save nickel metal, *Domei* message from Tokyo Oct. 27 stated. Four kinds of notes are to be issued by the government, these being five-sen, ten-sen, twenty-sen and fifty-sen.

Germany Denies Military Alliance With Italy

"It can be categorically stated that Germany has no military alliance with Italy," official quarters declared in Berlin, Nov. 2.

Italy to Join Pact Against Comintern

Italy will shortly announce her adherence to the German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact, it was stated in Rome Nov. 1. It is not a question of drawing up a new treaty for Italy will merely append her signature to the one drawn up on November 25, 1936, against the Communist International.

It is understood the pact will not be extended in scope. In other words, it will not have any military character.

Tokyo Cabinet Approves "Important Treaty"

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota in Tokyo Nov. 2 informed the Cabinet of the terms of an important treaty, already signed but awaiting confirmation.

460,000,000 Chinese Swear to Resist Japan to the Last

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭泳

IN the past Sino-Japanese "undeclared wars," the Japanese invaders used to meet only regional and unorganized resistance from the Chinese. Even in 1894-95 when China formally declared war against Japan, only part of China participated in the fight against the "enemy." So as the Japanese critics used to call it, it was a war between "Japan and Li Hung-chang," but not between Japan and China.

But today just the reverse is true! Only part of the Japanese people is willing to engage war with China and is actually against the fight with the Chinese. This part of the Japanese people is known as the "Japanese militarists." While, as shown by many instances and reports from the independent observers and from the Japanese themselves(1), the Japanese masses never wished to have war with China. They all hate war, and they consider war with China a "grave mistake"(2). So the present "undeclared war" is not an undeclared war between China and Japan, but between "China and the Japanese militarists" only!

The present war of resistance against Japan, as the Chinese used to call it, is, according to the Chinese phraseology, "全面抵抗", or "full-phase resistance", meaning that China is throwing whole strength into resisting the Japanese aggression. The present "undeclared war," which broke out on July 7 (the Lukouchiao Affair) is probably the first war in history in which the whole Chinese nation has risen up to fight, and when she fights like *one man* against the "enemy"!

Troops from Most Remote Provinces Also Take Part In the "War"

In his radio speech delivered in Nanking on October 23, Chen Kung-Po, Director of the Mass Training Department of the Central Party Headquarters, in expressing his confidence in the "final victory" for China, said in part:—

"Moreover, every aggressive act on the part of the Japanese contributes to the solidarity of our country. Every bombing contributes to our unity. *On every front are found our soldiers from different parts of the country*, namely, from the east of China such as the Four Eastern Provinces (Manchuria and Jehol); from the west, such as Szechuen; and from the south such as Yunnan. These soldiers have crossed many mountains and rivers to participate in the war. This phenomon is at once a surprise to the enemy and a glory to the Chinese people".

General Li Chung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Route Army in Kwangsi, now in Nanking, in his interview with the pressmen said *inter alia*:—

> "When the reservists throughout the Province of Kwangs received the order from the Central Government for service, every one of them felt *extraordinarily* happy. Before their departure from Kwangsi for the front, masses of people held one most elaborate and unprecedented meeting to bid farewell to the soldiers. The people all encourage the soldiers to fight hard on the battlefield 'to wipe out the national humiliation.' All fathers and brothers consider it a glory to their families when their sons and brothers have joined the 'punitive expedition against the invaders.' Even old country women never shed a tear when they see their sons or sons-in-law leaving the native province on their way to the battlefield, and only remind them to swear to kill the enemy."

When this situation is viewed in the light of the Chinese tradition which provides that "good sons would not be soldiers," one can easily see the marked difference between the old mandarins and the rising generations, and between the war of 1894-95 and 1937! When this same situation is studied with that in Japan(3) where every one of the Japanese people is afraid to see the Japanese police who always come to them to press them into military service in China, and where the Japanese people are doing what they can to evade military service by producing "sick certificates," one can also see the marked difference in the situation in both countries. Undoubtedly, such difference is one of the decisive factors in the Sino-Japanese final war!

That is: the Chinese fight with full vigor and with strong determination to give up their lives for the nation, believing that to fight is the only alternative to extinction. But the Japanese fight because *they are forced to fight*, and they fight because they want *to save the face* of the Imperial Army, and the Japanese masses are forced to keep silent, although they realize well that the consequences will be disastrous to Japan, even if Japan wins the war.

Full Text of the Chinese "Public Oath"

The following is a free translation of the Chinese "public oath":

"I (or we) the undersigned, swear, with all sincerity, to give all my efforts, spiritual as well as materialistic, to the present 'holy, war' to resist the invaders; and further pledge myself (ourselves) to obey the orders of the highest leader, to take his command, and to resist to the last by marching forward in a systematic manner. Should there be any violation of these principles, the undersigned is willing to accept the most severe punishment from the State.

"During the present period of resistance, we regard all those who destroy our integral united war front against the invaders as traitors, and we swear not to live together with them.

"During the present period of resistance, we will not recognize those as the citizens of the Republic of China who are physicially strong enough but fail to do their part, and who are rich enough but fail to give out their money, and we swear to desert these people jointly with others.

"During the present period of resistance, we will not regard those armies as the Chinese national armies which fail to take part in the war of resistance, or take part in the war but do not fight hard enough, and swear to desert these armies jointly with others.

Signed,
On September 18, in the 26th Year (1937)
of the Repulic of China"

This public oath is being distributed from house to house, and is being signed by all members of families, and is posted in the most visible place with definite order that it "should not be torn off." That is to say, not *part* of the Chinese but *all* 460,000,000 Chinese swear to resist the invaders to the last!

The Revival of the "Spirit of the Middle Kingdom"

Let us further discuss some of many "slogans," now so visible in every corner of the wall in every city in China today. One of the most common slogans(4) reads: "與城共存亡," or "live and perish together with the city." That is, there is no more "desertion of the city," such as the resultant of the much-condemned policy of "non-resistance." Another common slogan reads: "破釜沉舟" or "to destroy the axes and to sink their boats," meaning that once when the soldiers are landed, they purposely sink their boats as so to demonstrate their strong determination to fight to the last and *never think to return to their native land*. Another common slogan reads: "勝負在此一戰" or "whether we will win or be defeated, it all depends on this battle." We can quote many other slogans.

Such was the "Spirit of the Middle Kingdom" in the olden days. But apparently, such spirit has been revived today! The revival of the "Prussian Spirit" has done much in the revival of Germany, so similarly the revival of the Spirit of the Middle Kingdom will contribute much to the revival of China, particularly in the present "holy war" against the aggressive neighbor!

Fight to the Last

Under such circumstances, and with such strong determination of the masses, it is childish to think that China is ready for peace after the fall of one or two cities into the hands of the enemy. China will fight on, China will fight to the last, and China wants the "final victory," not necessarily the initial victory!

Nanking, Oct. 29, 1937.

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(1) *For example, see Tokyo Asahi Shibun, September 16, about appearance and distribution of "anti-war" handbills and pamphlets in Japan.*

(2) *Central News report dated September 14.*

(3) *Such accounts were given by one independent observer newly returned from Tokyo, see Central News report dated September 9.*

(4) *Those who have some knowledge of the Chinese language will appreciate more the meaning of these slogans, as no free or literary translation could express the spirit of the Chinese language, one of the most difficult languages—Ed.*

U. S. Pushes Naval Building Program

A *United Press* message from Washington Oct. 22 stated that the United States Navy will complete fourteen new war vessels by this year and 30 more next year.

Funds to begin the construction of two more battleships will be asked from the next meeting of Congress, according to Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The battleships will cost $60,000,000 each.

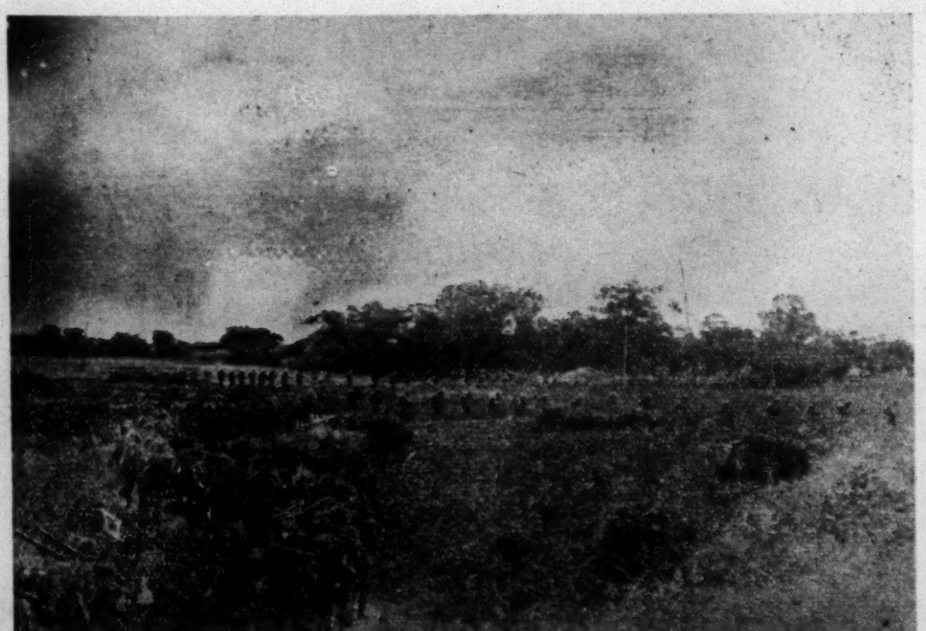
Japanese Forces Cross Soochow Creek—Landing Rafts Placed for Operations in Pootung

FOLLOWING the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Chapei last week, behind a smoke-screen resulting from the destruction of millions of dollars worth of private property, the scene of military operations in the Shanghai area shifted to the district lying to the West of the International Settlement, usually described as the Hungjao district. As a result, there was a general exodus of both Chinese and foreign residents to the International Settlement. The line of battle during this week ran along the the Soochow Creek, the Japanese objective being to cross the creek, the Chinese trying to prevent them from doing so. The early part of the week was marked by misty and rainy weather, but this did not prevent the Japanese from engaging in a certain amount of bombing. The soggy nature of the terrian impeded general use of mechanized units by the Japanese, but despite the rain, the Japanese, particularly during Nov. 2, made determined efforts to cross the Creek at various points and also to maintain their positions there.

The Japanese military spokesmen on said date announced that the Japanese forces were driving from a point near Rubicon Village toward Lincoln Avenue. The terminus of MacLeod Road was characterized as another military objective. Largely contrrdicting the Japanese reports, the Chinese military spokesman stated that the Japanese had crossed Soochow Creek at several points but had been either driven back or surrounded. The Chinese spokesman insisted that the Japanese had not been able to obtain a foothold on the south side of the creek.

Japanese planes hovered over the Nantao district Nov. 3 and 4, with the result that there was a huge exodus of Chinese to the French Settlement. The placing into position by the Japanese of landing rafts at various points in the Whangpoo indicated that a determined effort was about to be made by them to land troops at Pootung. An unusually thunderous barrage was heard in Shanghai during the night of Nov. 2, as Japanese gunboats in the river poured numerous shells into the Pootung area. It was generally reported, however, that the Chinese guns across the river were the first to challenge.

Japanese soldiers drag their supplies to the front in the Lotien sector after effecting a landing from the Lower Yangtsze.



Japanese soldiers adopt the Chinese method of camouflage against Chinese air-bombing. Each Japanese soldier carries a sheaf of rice straw over his head, a method of effective camouflage discovered by Chinese soldiers and civilians on the Shanghai front early in the present conflict.

It was reported, however, that Japanese artillery and trench mortars continued to throw incendiary shells into the buildings of the Toyoda Mill. The Chinese claim that their military positions in the vicinity of the mill have not been seriously affected by the bombardment.

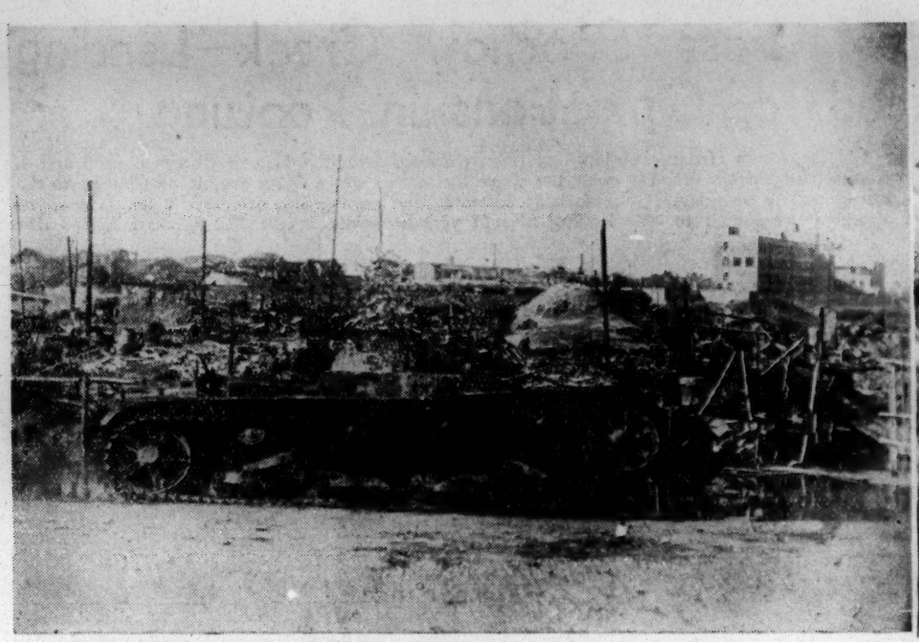
The Japanese reported that certain Peace Preservation Corps units at Nantao and Lungwha were being withrawn to Sungkiang.

Japanese Seize Junk in U. S. Sector

An incident occurred in Soochow Creek Nov. 2 in the United States Marines' sector, when a group of Japanese Marines seized a junk unloading rice on the south side of the creek, just below Woochow Road Bridge; they removed the boat to the Chapei side of the creek and made the junkmen unload the rice there. A formal protest was immediately lodged by Brigadier-General John C. Beaumont, Commanding the Second United States Marine Brigade, with Rear-Admiral Hasegawa. The Japanese Commander-in-Chief expressed his "sincere regrets" over the incident, but neither the junk nor the rice was returned to the southern side of the creek. Although an assurance was given that a similar incident would not be repeated, the American authorities do not consider the incident as closed, as the junk and the rice were not seht back immediately. Negotiations, it is understood, are continuing.

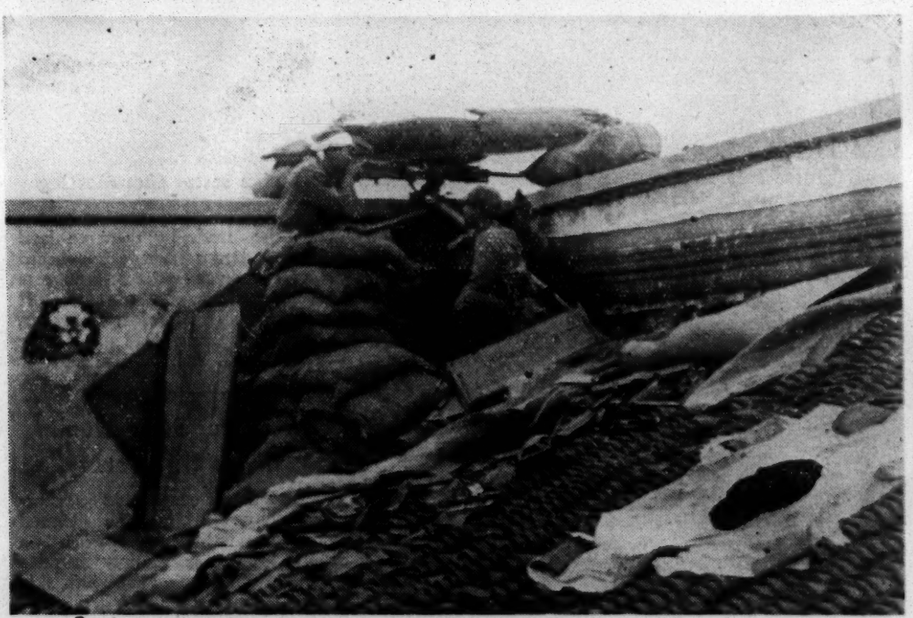
Japanese Try to Run Naval Pinnaces Up Soochow Creek

Two Japanese naval pinnaces tried to force their way up the Soochow creek during the afternoon of Oct. 29, with the idea of attacking the Chinese from the rear. This attempt was stopped by the joint action of the Shanghai Defence Forces. The Japanese commander gave as the reason for coming up the creek that he "wished to fight a fire." The action of the Foreign Defence Forces drew a protest from the Japanese Naval Authorities.



Large Chinese tank, used with considerable success by the Chinese troops in the Wayside sector of the Yangtszepoo district. It was finally disabled by Japanese artillery and abandoned in the vicinity of the Wayside Police Station.

Japanese soldiers crossing one of the nu
front.



Japanese machine-gun unit on a roof in the Hongkew district. Note the use of the Japanese flag. If near-sighted Japanese aviators could see their own flags, why were they unable to distinguish British and American flags?

What a Chinese bomb, dropped by a Chi
nese sand-bag street barricade in the Hongk

Young American Doing Rescue Work Behind Chinese Lines

Sympathetic with China's cause, H. F. Lowler, a young American who is a mechanic by trade, has been assisting the Chinese Chamber of Commerce boy scouts' unit in doing rescue work behind the Chinese lines since the beginning of the war. According to the *China Times*, which carried a special article on this American friend of China's, Mr. Lowler used to work in the Ford factory in Pootung. Shortly after the war broke out he volunteered his services to the boy scouts' unit and has been driving a truck in and out of the war zones every day carrying wounded Chinese soldiers to hospitals.

Minghong Incident Closed by British Accepting Japanese Apologies

The settlement of the Minghong incident of October 12, when two of a convoy of three British Embassy cars were attacked by Japanese aeroplanes while proceeding from Nanking to Shanghai, was the subject of a Foreign Office announcement in Tokyo Nov. 1. Foreign Minister Hirota handed a Note on Oct. 28 to Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, expressing the Japanese Government's apologies for the incident. On Oct. 30, the Ambassador replied expressing the British Government's gratification at the Japanese Government's assurances and declaring that the incident was closed.

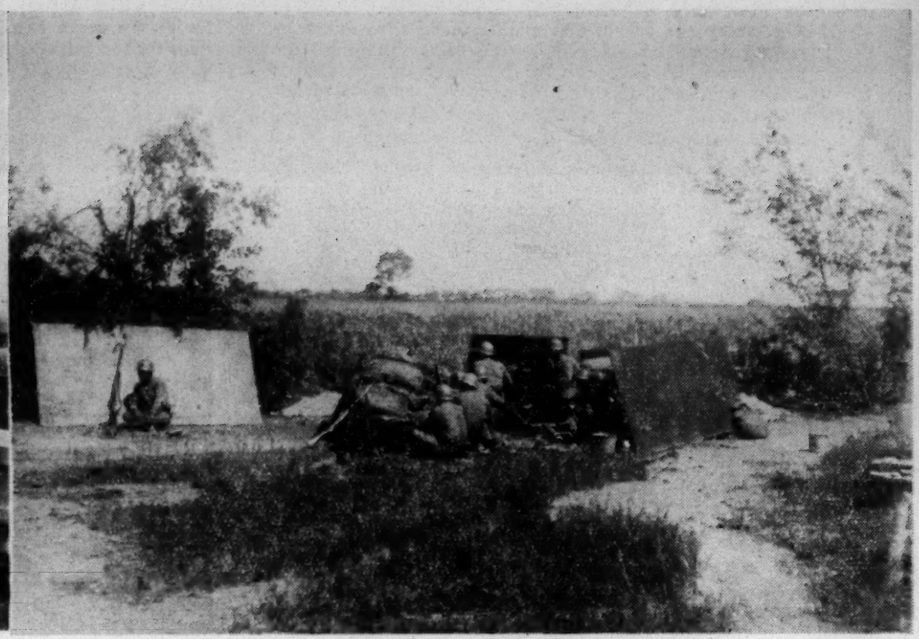
Fessenden Declares Settlement South of Soochow Creek and East of Railway Safe

The International Settlement south of the Soochow Creek and east of the railway track will be kept intact despite the change in the local war situation, Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, told the *Central News* Oct. 27. This applies both to the maintenance of peace and order and to the administration in the Settlement, the S.M.C. official stated. All measures that can be made have been completed to prevent any possible interference. Local residents were not to be unduly alarmed by wild rumors now being freely circulated in the city.

Admiral Yarnell Authorizes U.S. Marines to Fire if Attacked

The following order was issued Oct. 27 by Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet:

f the numerous creeks and canals on the Shanghai



How the Japanese used thousands of pieces of heavy sheet-iron as protection for their artillery on the Shanghai front. The sheet-iron, property of Shanghai foreign and Chinese merchants, was taken from warehouses in the Yangtszepoo district. Many thousands of these sheets were also used by the Japanese in covering up mud-holes on Shanghai roads. This probably explains the refusal of the Japanese military to permit merchants to remove their property from Yangtszepoo godowns.

by a Chinese night-raiding airplane, did to a Japa-
e Hongkew section.

Chinese Boy-Scouts digging for souvenir shell fragments left by an exploded Japanese air-bomb which fell on Markham Road in the sector of the Settlement's border, which is guarded by the American Marines.

"In case of attack by bombs or machine-guns by planes of any nationality on the Defence Forces or non-combatants in the sector defended by the Second Marine Brigade, the Commander-in-Chief has authorized these forces to open fire in self-defence. This is an extension of the order given to the vessels of the United States Asiatic Fleet on September 2 authorizing them to take such action in case of attack."

How the Fall of Tazang Was Brought About

The crossing of the Kiangwan-Nanziang highway astride Tazang, which spelled the fall of the strategic village, was effected by a vigorous attack by the Japanese forces on a 1000-meter front after an all night battle which ended Oct. 26. During the heavy fighting, into which the Japanese forces threw the entire weight of their mechanized units, the fortunes of war fluctuated but eventually turned in favor of the Japanese.

Japanese Say 3,000 Chinese Bodies Picked Up Between Tazang and Chenju

The bodies of 3,000 Chinese who fell in action during the operations of October 26, were picked up by the advancing Japanese forces between Tazang and Chenju, a spokesman for the Japanese army stated Oct. 30. The war booty picked up in this area, according to the spokesman, included 46 light machine guns, 14 heavy machine guns, 370 rifles, 103,000 rifle cartridges, 20,000 howitzer shells, 1,000 signal shells and 6,000 blankets.

Chinese Divisional Commander Kills Self Because Loss of Tazang

Lieut.-Gen. Chu Yao-hua, Chinese Divisional Commander entrusted with the defense of the sector west of Tazang, committed suicide, a *Central News* correspondent at the front reported Oct. 28. Lieut.-Gen. Chu shot himself with a pistol, holding himself responsible for the loss of Tazang, thereby necessitating the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from their first line of defense.

Japanese Say Chinese Casualties Reach 100,000 in Two Days of Fighting

Chinese dead and wounded during the two days' fighting of Oct. 26 and Oct. 27 topped the colossal figure of 100,000, the *Shanghai United News* reported Oct. 28.

According to the journal terrific fighting occurred at Machiaoche, west of Tazang and at Lisheche, the two battlefields alone

giving up more than 800 dead. At Chouchingchiao, south of Machiaoche, the paper added, 800 more corpses were found by the Japanese. Seven-hundred additional dead, according to the paper, were found abandoned on the battlefield at Loyangchiao, while war booty included thousands of rifles and countless rounds of ammunition.

Much Ammunition Said Captured by Japanese

Large quantities of Chinese ammunition were captured by Japanese forces in their advance south of Loyangkiao, south of Tazang, Oct. 17, the Japanese milltary spokesman stated. Included among the booty were 103,000 rounds of rifle and machine-gun ammunition, 20,000 artillery cartridges and 100 kilograms of high explosive, he said.

About 200 Chinese Prisoners Taken During Drive on Chapei

"About 200 prisoners" were taken by the Japanese Naval Landing Party on its drive for the seizure of Chapei Oct. 21, the Japanese naval spokesman announced. Denying charges that Japanese sailors had shot Chinese prisoners in cold blood, the spokesman mentioned that in two cases Chinese soldiers had been shot either when attempting to flee or while resisting capture.

British Troops Cease to Guard Toyoda Mills

British troops guarding the Japanese-owned Toyoda Spinning Company's mills at Jessfield and Chung Shan Rosds, west of the railway tracks, vacated the premises Oct. 27.

Chinese Loot Toyoda Mill, Set It on Fire, Japanese Say

Chinese troops, which entered the Japanese owned Toyoda mills at Jessfield and Chung Shan Roads, last week, immediately after the premises had been vacated by the British defense forces, looted the factories and staff residences and subsequently set them on fire, Japanese reports stated.

The Chinese, the Japanese daily added, were piercing holes through the mills' walls in preparation for offering resistance to the Japanese forces now on the north bank of the creek.

Consul-General Okamoto, Expressed Regret for Death of Italian Grenadier

Regret for the incident involving the killing of the Italian soldier, Antonio Padula, Oct 27 was conveyed by Consul-General Okamoto, to the Italian Consul-General Comm. Neyrone, immediatly after the event. The Italian Consul-General, it is reported, pointed out the necessity on the part of the Japanese Military authorities to take all possible precautionary measures to avoid a recufrence of similar incidents.

C. S. Franklin, Chairman, represented the Shanghai Municipal Council at the funeral of the Savoy Grenadier at Bubbling Well Cemetery.

No passage of Japanese troops through the Italian defence sector in the Ferry Road district would be permitted, Mayor O. K. Yui was assured Oct. 31 by Signor Guiliano Cora, the Italian Ambassador.

Gen. Matsui Expresses Opinion That War in China Will Be Decided by the Fall of Shanghai

General Matsui Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese troops in the Shanghai area, told a special correspondent of the Milan *Corriere della Sera* in an interview Nov. 1 that in ten days' time not a single Chinese soldier would remain in the Shanghai zone. By that time the city would be completely surrounded and the connections with Nanking cut. This, however, the General added, was all subject to the proviso that it did not start to rain again. Rain and mud were the worst enemies of the Japanese army.

The Japanese Commander based his hopes for a rapid development and an early occupation of Shanghai on the successes of the last few days and on the negotiations now being conducted with the object of keeping the war a few miles distant from the city of Shanghai. If, however, these negotiations now in progress should not lead to a successful issue, then Japan would be compelled to use force.

General Matsui concluded by stating that he was convinced that the war in China would be decided with the fall of Shanghai.

The Retreat From Chapei Not a Matter of Great Importance, Says Prominent Chinese Newspaper

Commenting editorially about the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Chapei, the *Ta Kung Pao* wrote:

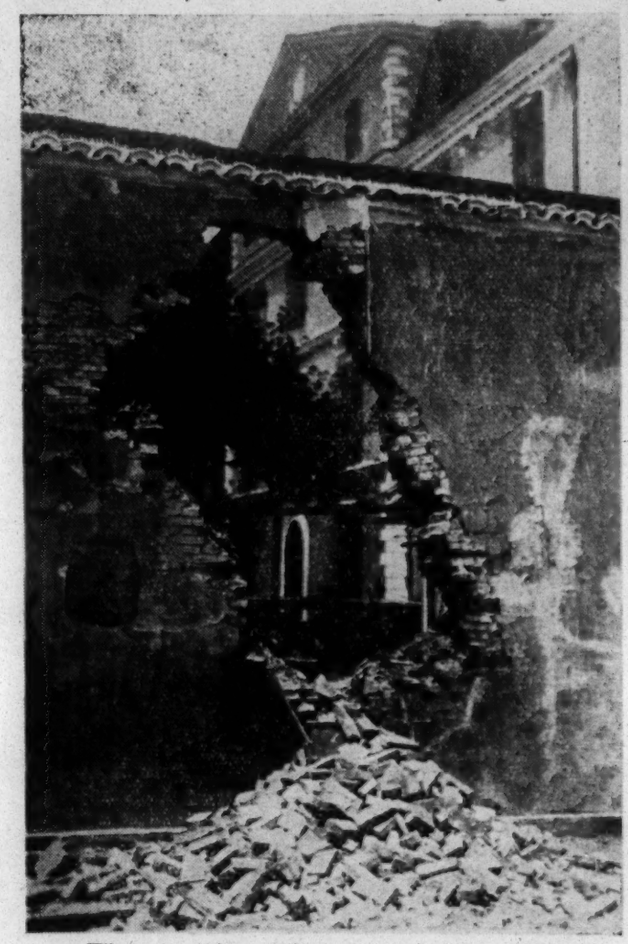
"Speaking of the Sino-Japanese war, it must be noted that the Shanghai hostilities are but the sideshow. The North China fighting is the real war. Decisive battles between China and Japan will be fought there. With an understanding of this situation it must be mentioned that the retreat of Chinese troops from Chapei does not mean any serious loss or the end of the Shanghai war. Even China if loses Shanghai, it will not affect the decisive battles in North China."

Head of Social Affairs Bureau Says "China Will Never Give In"

"The withdrawal to the second line of defence does not mean the end of war in Shanghai; on the contrary, it only means that another stage is about begin in our attempt to resist Japanese aggression in Shanghai," thus stated K. C. Pan, head of Social Affairs Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, in an article which appeared in *Chiu-Wan-Jih-Pao* (National Salvation Daily), the organ of the Federation of Shanghai Cultural Associations for the Salvation of China, Oct. 28.

Shanghai Chinese Community Expresses Thanks for Foreign Aid to Refugees

Addressing a group of foreign correspondents in Shanghai, Oct. 28, T. Y. Chang, senior Secretary of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, expressed on behalf of Mayor O. K. Yui his thanks for the very kind assistance the friendly foreign forces had



What an ariltlery shell, probably fired by a Japanese naval battery, did to the wall of St. Francis Xavier's College, located at 281 Nanking Road.

rendered to Chinese refugees from Chapei and the western area during the withdrawal of Chinese troops from these parts. The British, American and Italian forces, guarding posts adjacent to the evacuated areas, had given valuable assistance to the thousands of refugees seeking shelter of the International Settlement, and rendered first aid to those wounded by Japanese rifles and machine-guns, Mr. Chang said.

Chinese Dead in Present Undeclared War 100,000, Japanese Say

The total number of Chinese dead abandoned on battlefields and later picked up by advancing Japanese troops, in both North China and Shanghai amounts to 105,970, the Tokyo War Ministry officially announced Oct. 27. In North China, the communique revealed, Chinese dead picked up by the Japanese numbered 44,270 since the opening of the hostilities there up to Oct. 23, while Chinese corpses in the Shanghai area numbered 61,700.

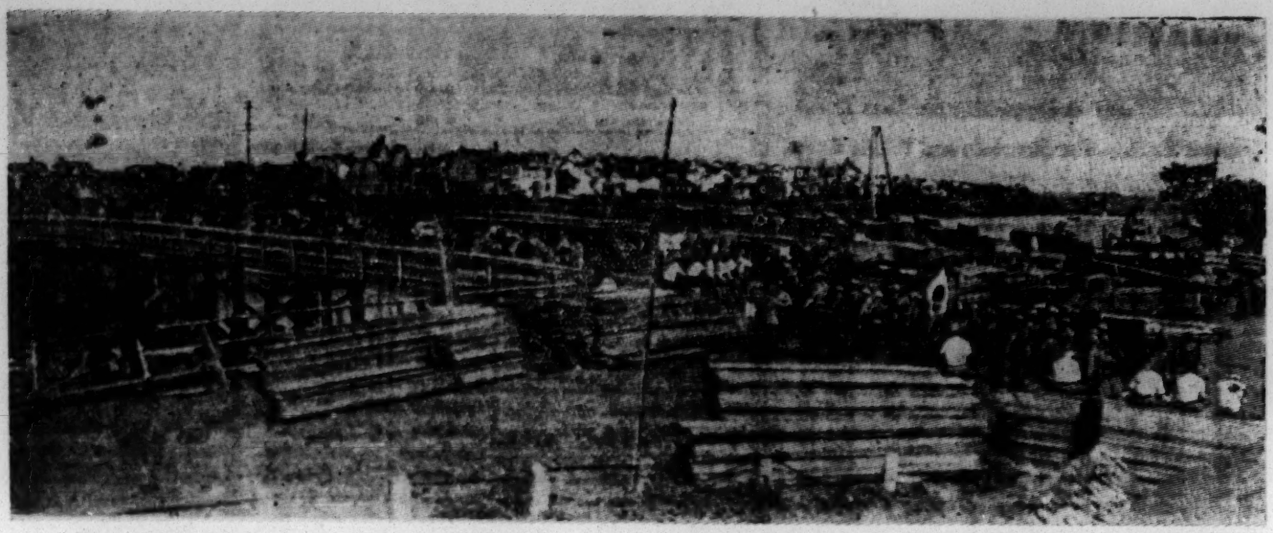
Casualties sustained by the Chinese in North China were estimated in the communique to be approximately 175,000 while those in the Shanghai area were placed at about 250,000.

Regarding Japanese losses, the communique declared that Japanese soldiers killed in North China totalled 4,467 and in Shanghai 5,173, the aggregate being 9,640.

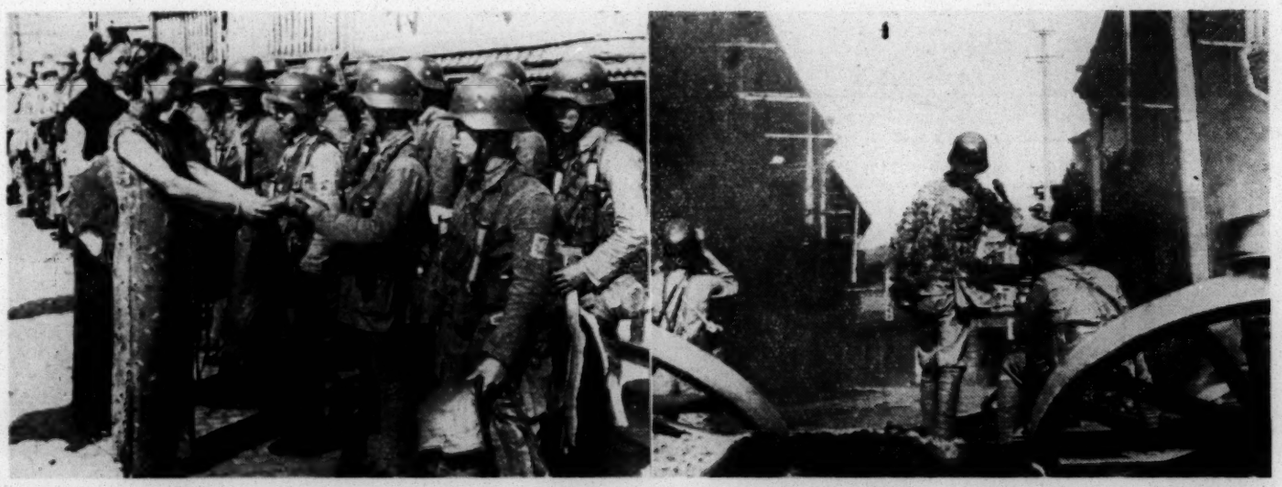
While Chinese dead picked up along the Tientsin-Pukow railway numbered 12,270, the communique said, much fighting equipment was also found by the advancing Japanese columns. According to the communique, these included four field pieces, four mountain guns, two heavy machine guns, 83 light machine guns, 27 freight cars, 21 trench mortars and 52 motor lorries.

Along the Peking-Hankow railway, the communique said, the Chinese dead numbered 25,000 while in Shansi and Suiyuan, more than 7,000 Chinese dead were abandoned.

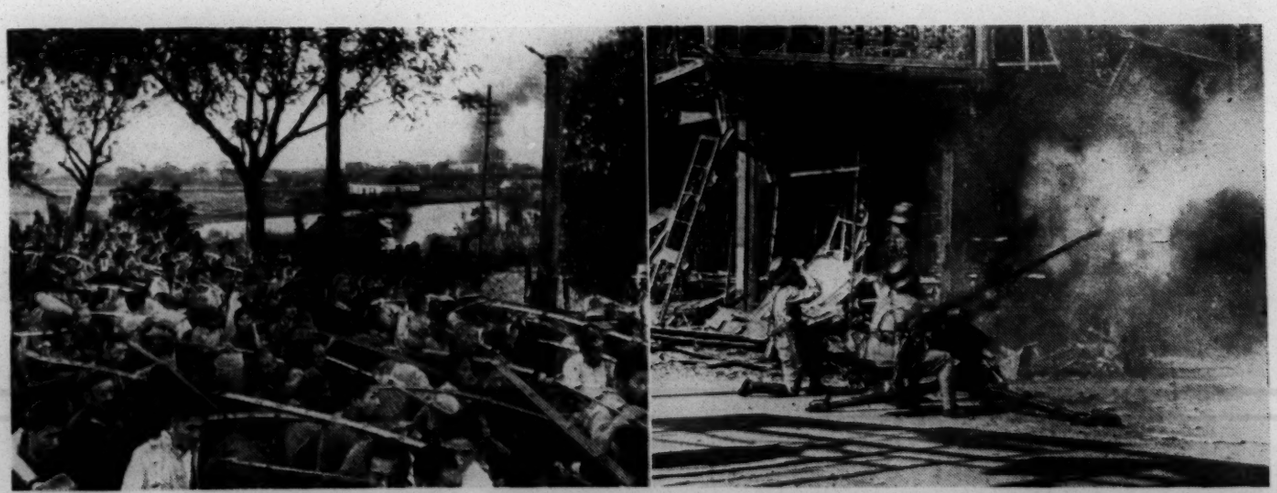
VAST JAPANESE WAR CONCENTRATION CAMP AT WOOSUNG



This picture taken on the south side of Woosung Creek at Woosung gives some idea of the extent of the Japanese military concentration camp at the mouth of the Whangpoo at Woosung. Thousands of Japanese troops are disembarked here and vast stores of military equipment unloaded from military transports and warships. This place has been frequently bombed by Chinese aircraft on night raiding expeditions.

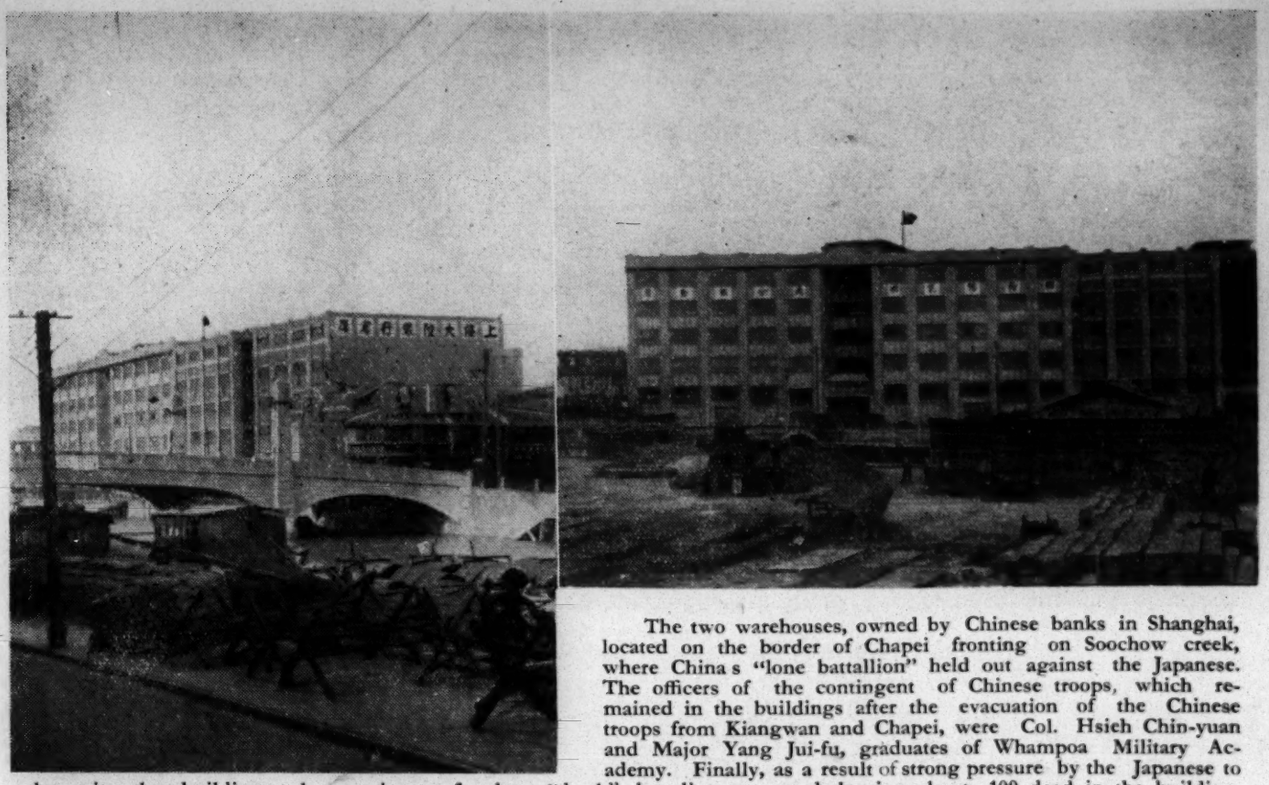


Chinese women presenting winter garments and other comforts to Chinese soldiers. The soldiers in this picture were said to be members of the contingent which barricaded themselves in the warehouses in Chapei and defied the Japanese. They were members of the 88th Division. The picture on the right shows a Chinese gunner, camouflaged, directing an anti-aircraft gun on the Shanghai front.



Tens of thousands of Chinese refugees again crowded the gates to the foreign settlements when the Chinese troops evacuated Kiangwan and Chapei. On the left are some of the refugees who entered the Settlement in the Jessfield Park area. The picture on the right is a Chinese anti-aircraft gun in action in the Soochow Creek district.

WHERE CHINA'S LONE BATTALION DEFIED THE JAPANESE



The two warehouses, owned by Chinese banks in Shanghai, located on the border of Chapei fronting on Soochow creek, where China s "lone battallion" held out against the Japanese. The officers of the contingent of Chinese troops, which remained in the buildings after the evacuation of the Chinese troops from Kiangwan and Chapei, were Col. Hsieh Chin-yuan and Major Yang Jui-fu, graduates of Whampoa Military Academy. Finally, as a result of strong pressure by the Japanese to dynamite the buildings, the survivors of the "death" battalion evacuated, leaving about 100 dead in the building. Some 350 succeeded in crossing the street, swept by Japanese machine-gun fire, and entered the Settlement, having discarded their arms.

In the Shanghai area up to October 23, the communique said, 61,700 Chinese bodies had been picked up while war booty included 6,300 rifles, 200 heavy machine guns, 70 trench mortars, 1,000 light machine guns, 9,000 hand grenades, 600 trench mortar shells and 783,000 rounds of rifle ammunition.

Lone Chinese Battalion Defies Japanese Army for Four Days

The first close-up of actual warfare was witnessed by numerous Shanghailanders Oct. 27 when a detachment of Japanese Marines stormed the godown of the Joint Savings Society, on North Soochow Road, about 100 yards from North Thibet Road, where a body of men of the 88th Division, cut off from the main force, which had retired, had barricaded themselves in with the intention of holding the fort against the Japanese or dying in the attempt. The staccato of machine-gun and rifle fire, which was heard in the area for almost two hours, from 11 a.m. until 1 p.m., was interspersed with occasional bursts of grenades and "potato-mashers" thrown by the Chinese at the attacking Japanese marines. A ringside seat to the dramatic fight was enjoyed by the United States Marines, occupying posts across the creek, and British troops, holding the blockhouse at the north end of Ya Yuh Ching road bridge.

The heroic stand of this Division, of which Lieut.-Gen. Sun Yuan-liang is the Commander, will go down in Chinese history along with the Charge of the Light Brigade . The whole Chinese nation watched the "lone Battalion" as it defied practically the whole of the Japanese forces in the Shanghai Area to dislodge its members. A huge Chinese flag was smuggled into the Battalion, a gift from the Shanghai Civic Association, and this flag the Battalion defiantly hoisted to the top of the building.

The Battalion kept up a heroic resistance for four days, and only withdrew after General Chiang Kai-shek had given orders to that effect, when the Japanese had succeeded in setting fire to the building. The evacuation took place during the night of Oct. 30, the beleagured battalion crossing over North Thibet Road bridge into the British defence area. The total of 354 officers and men of the "Death-with-Honor" troops who managed to get out alive into the British sector were disarmed by the British forces as they came over the road and have in the meantime been interned in Kiaochow Park, under the surveillance of the Russian "Volunteer" Regiment. The wounded, it is expected, will join their comrades at the concentration camp as soon as they are fit enough to do so.

Approximately 100 abandoned bodies of killed Chinese soldiers were found in the godown, the Japanese announced after its occupation. Large quantities of "fresh foodstuffs, such as bread, milk and other perishable goods," a Japanese Landing Party communique said, were also found on the premises. "The Landing Party cannot repress a feeling of wonder and displeasure at the presence of these provisions which must have been smuggled through the British defence lines," the statement declared.

The Japanese attacked the godown with heavy artillery, incendiary bombs, and anti-aircraft guns. The Chinese inside the godown used hand grenades, frequently with devastating effect, and machine guns.

The Japanese in the pointing of their artillery displayed exceedingly bad marksmanship; some of the shells burst on buildings on the Bund more than a mile distant. The North-China Daily News building was hit with a "dud"—an examination proved its Japanese origion; three Chinese employees were injured.

Four British Riflemen Killed by Japanese Missiles in Western Sector

Riflemen James Mellon, William Christopher Howard and James O'Toole of the first Royal Ulster (British) Rifles were instantly killed and Rifleman Robert Delaney of the same Regiment was so seriously wounded that he died shortly afterwards during the bombardment by Japanese artillery during the night of Oct. 29, when Japanese shells fell inside the British sector. Impressive funeral services were held for the four deceased British at the Bubbling Well Cemetery Nov. 1, the services being conducted by the Rev. Nicholas Cody, officiating Catholic Chaplain to the British Forces in Shanghai. The funeral was official designated as "private," Nevertheless it was to be noted that among the wreaths sent were those bearing the names of General Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Army, Major-General Harada, Military Attache and Suemasa Okamoto, Consul-General for Japan. Mr. Okamoto paid a special visit at 2.30 p.m. to British Military Headquarters, accompanied by Mr. Kawasaki, Japanese Vice-Consul, when he was received by Major-General Telfer-Smollett. He expressed his condolences, and presented the wreaths.

An investigation by the British authorities established the fact that the missiles which killed the riflemen were of Japanese origin, and the local Japanese authorities accepted this as a fact and expressed their regrets, following a protest sent by Major-General Telfer-Smollett, commander of the local British defence forces.

Many of the Japanese shells fell wide during the bombardment, one reaching as far as the I.S.S. building in Avenue Joffre. No civilian foreigners were injured. Five Chinese, including a woman and a child were killed, by the shells which fell in many parts of the Western district, particularly in the Jessfield Park area, where the British troops have their barracks. Rifleman O'Toole was killed in a cafe opposite Jessfield Park.

REALISTIC SWORD PRACTICE BY JAPANESE AT TIENTSIN

This picture, taken by an *Associated Press* photographer at Tientsin, shows a Japanese soldier improving his swordsmanship by practicing on a lifeless Chinese body. The pictures are reproduced from the *Chicago Tribune* for Oct. 3.

REALISTIC BAYONET PRACTICE BY JAPANESE AT TIENTSIN

The above scene, photographed by an *Associated Press* photographer at Tientsin, shows a Japanese soldier practicing bayonet thrusts on the lifeless body of a Chinese. The picture, along with another of the same character shown herewith, are reproduced from the *Chicago Tribune* for October 3.

See note on next page.

Economic Program for North China Being Mapped Out by Japanese

Steps to further the economic development of North China are being contemplated by the North China Policy Commission, a *Domei* message from Tokyo Oct. 31 stated. As a first measure, the stabilization of living conditions of farmers in North China will be taken up.

Domei stated that food stuffs, in great demand at the present time in North China, will be sent in exchange for raw cotton and sheep wool, to be gathered by the farmers.

Japan to Purchase Raw Cotton in North China

Decision to purchase jointly about 1,500,000 of this year's production of 2,300,000 piculs of raw cotton in North China was reached Nov. 2 by the Japan Federation of Cotton Spinners and the Hsing Chung Kungssu, a Japanese investment concern operating in North China. The two organizations will further purchase jointly 20,000,000 lbs. of wool in Inner Mongolia and North China.

Germany and Japan to Cooperate Closely in Development of North China

Dr. Hans Luther, noted German economist and one-time Chancellor of Germany, who arrived in Tientsin Oct. 31, from an inspection tour of Manchukuo and North China, stated in an interview with *Domei* that "Germany will work in close cooperation with Japan in order to realize the economic development of North China." Regarding the economic development of North China, Dr. Luther said, "I was told that financial circles in Japan would welcome the influx of foreign capital in North China." The German economist added, "as trade relations between Germany and Japan are developing smoothly in accordance with the trade accord, Germany will not hesitate to cooperate positively with Japan to realize the economic development of North China."

New Customs Tariff Foreshadowed for North China

A new Customs tariff for North China was foreshadowed in a recommendation submitted today to the Finance Minister, Mr. Kaya, by members of the Political and Economic Institute. The Institute suggested that the tariff adopted by the East Hopei "autonomous" government should be applied to North China pending a wholesale tariff reform.

Other suggestions submitted to the Finance Minister were:

1. Economic operations in North China must be carried out side by side with military operations.
2. Both Japanese and foreign capital must be attracted to North China.
3. Transport and communication services had better be entrusted to the South Manchuria Railway for management.
4. Key industries, such as electricity, iron, coal and salt, should be left to individual industrialists for management.
5. The cotton industry should be developed by a new organisation.

Wen Shih-chen Appointed Head of Tientsin Customs

Wen Shih-chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Superintendent of Customs in Shanghai in 1924, was on Oct. 28 appointed by the local Peace Maintenance Commission Superintendent of the Chinese Maritime Customs in Tientsin, it was annoonced Nov. 1. In announcing the appointment, the Commission revealed that the revenues of the Customs here have now reached $40,000 a day on average. Mr. Wen, who is 59 years old, began his career as a naval officer, later joining the diplomatic service. He served as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Chekiang, 1913-16; Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Nanking, in 1920; holding the same posts in Shanghai four years later.

PICTURES ON PAGE 223 ARE GENUINE, SAYS "A. P." PHOTO OFFICIAL

According to the Oct. 2 issue of *Editor and Publisher*, leading American newspaper trade-journal, Lieut.-Col. Tan Takahashi, chief of the Chinese section of the Japanese General Staff, who was in the United States on his way to Germany, claimed that the soldier with the bayonet was a Chinese dressed in a Japanese uniform, in other words, that the pictures had been faked. This prompted Edward Stanley, executive editor of the Associated Press News Photos to announce that the pictures were taken by an *Associated Press* staff photographer in China and were genuine. Since the publication of the pictures there have been rumors in Shanghai that they actually were taken by a Japanese photographer and the film sold to the *Associated Press*, but the statement by Mr. Stanley disposed of that rumor.

Yen 450,000 Concern Will Have Monopoly of Heavy Industry in Manchuria

The Japan Industrial Company, capitalized at Yen 200,000,000 was informally selected Oct. 30 as the nucleus of a new Yen 450,000,000 semi-official holding company, which will be given a monopoly on the development of heavy industries in Manchukuo. The projected enterprise will seek to unify the economies of Japan and Manchukuo on the basis of the Japan-Manchukuo Economic Pact.

It was officially announced in Tokyo on the same date that the Japanese Government has approved a plan for Manchukuo to organize a semi-official holding company, capitalised at 450,000,000 yen, for the co-ordinated development of heavy industries in Manchukuo. It is understood that the South Manchuria Railway Company will transfer its capital invested in subsidiary companies engaged in the iron, automobile, mining and light-metal industries, to the new holding company, which, according to the official announcement, "is destined to play a leading role in the execution of Manchukuo's five-year industrial plan."

Japanese Industrialist to Proceed to the U. S. to Secure Credits for Manchukuo

American credits for the industrial development of Manchukuo will be sought by Gisuke Ayukawa, President of a newly-formed semi-official Japan-Manchukuo investment concern, on his visit to the United States early next year, a *Domei* message from Tokyo Nov. 1 stated.

Japan to Renounce Extrality in Manchukuo

In the presence of Emperor Hirohito, the Tokyo Council Privy Nov. 1 approved a draft treaty providing for the renunciation by Japan of her extraterritorial rights in Manchukuo and the transfer of the administration of the South Manchuria Railway zone to Manchukuo. The approval was granted after Gen. Misao Kawai, chairman of a sub-committee, informed the Council of the body's concurrence with the terms of the treaty.

Chinese Division Commander Executed by Order of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang?

General Chan Shu-tang, Commander of the 81st Chinese Division was executed by a firing squad on orders from General Feng Yu-hsiang at Taian, south of Tsinan, according to a story brought to Dairen Oct. 31. by a German traveller from Tsinan. The traveller, who claimed to be an employee of the Siemens Company, told Japanese officials that General Chan had been ordered by General Feng to reinforce the Chinese forces at Tehchow, but that his troops failed to arrive in time to prevent the fall of the Shantung stronghold. General Chan, according to the German, arrived in the vicinity of Tehchow 24 hours after receiving the order from General Feng, though he should have arrived within several hours.

Japanese Claim Arsenal at Taiyuan Has Been Destroyed

A *Domei* message from Peiping Nov. 1 stated that Japanese troops advancing upon Taiyuan, the provincial capital of Shansi occupied Hsinhsing, a station on the Chengtai Railway, 12 kilometres west of Yangchuan and 42 kilometres west of the Niangtze pass, Oct. 31. A vast quantity of munitions, seven locomotives and 73 freight cars were allegedly captured by the Japanese. The arsenal and other military establishments in Taiyuan, a communique claimed, were destroyed during raids carried out by Japanese air units.

The Chinese troops on the eastern Shansi front launched a strong counter-attack on the Japanese invaders, a *Kuo Min* message from Taiyuan, Oct. 31 stated.

Han Fu-chu's Troops Stage Counter-Attack But Are Repelled

Japanese troops entrenched in Fengwangtien, on the Tsinpu line, on the afternoon of Oct. 28 repelled a vigorous counter-attack launched by a brigade of Gen. Han Fu-chu's forces.

Gen. Han Fu-chu Prepares to Fight Japanese

Swinging definitely to the support of the Nanking Government, Gen. Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Government, Oct. 27 accelerated his preparations to meet the oncoming Japanese advance, according to Japanese military intelligence reports received in Tehchow Oct. 27. Gen. Han's troops, the reports said, are stationed along the first line of defense passing through Yucheng, Linyi and Shangho. The strength of this force was put by the reports at 50,000 men. The Chinese troops, it was further reported, are building strong defense works on the edge of the flooded area between Tsiyang, 40 klms. northeast of Tsinan, and Tsiho. No less than 200 small vessels have been employed to ferry Chinese troops at Tsiyang, the reports said.

Outstanding Events from the Beginning of the War in North China

Owing to the receipt of numerous requests from readers of THE REVIEW who desire to keep a complete record of the Sino-Japanese conflict from the beginning in the North, we are publishing a separate summary herewith starting at the Lukouchiao incident at Peiping on July 7. The day-to-day summary which has been appearing in these columns since our issue of Sept. 11, started with the complications at Shanghai on July 24 and has continued to the present. In the event sufficient requests are received, the entire summary may be published in booklet form.

(Continued from last week)

July 19.—General Chiang Kai-shek laid down four minimum conditions as the basis for the settlement of the Lukouchiao Incident:

1. Any kind of settlement must not infringe upon the territorial integrity and sovereign rights of China.
2. The status of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council is fixed by the Central Government and there must not be any illegal alteration.
3. The Central Government will not agree to the removal by outside pressure of those local officials it has appointed, such as the Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council.
4. The Central Government will not allow any restriction being placed upon the positions now held by the 29th Army.

The above four conditions were embodied in a speech which General Chiang delivered on July 17 before a large group of the nation's educational and intellectual leaders at Kuling. The text of the speech was made public tonight.

July 19.—Fighting broke out again in the Wanping area but only lasted a short time.

July 19.—According to a **Reuter** dispatch from Tokyo, the Headquarters of the Japanese Garrison in North Ohina announced that the Japanese forces would take "free action" after July 20. It was generally believed in Tokyo that nothing short of a miracle could prevent a major struggle.

July 19.—General Sung Cheh-yuan returned to Peiping from Tientsin. Immediately upon arrival, he called an emergency meeting of high officials of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council to discuss the situation. General Sung's return had the effect of easing the tension in Peiping. Meanwhile, it was reported that a new agreement was reached today with the Japanese.

July 19.—The Chinese Government reiterated its desire for a peaceful settlement of the Lukouchiao Incident in an **Adie Memoire** sent by the Foreign Affairs Ministry to the Japanese Embassy in reply to Japan's "virtual ultimatum" of July 17. The Note proposed a simultaneous cessation of military movements and withdrawal of troops on both sides.

⁂

July 20.—The situation was considerably aggravated as a result of two further clashes in the Lukouchiao area. Japanese troops brought artillery into use dering the two engagements. Because of the renewed clashes at Lukouchiao and the Japanese seizure of Chinese wharfage properties at Tangku intense nervousness prevailed in Tientsin, causing large exodus of Chinese residents from the Chinese city into the foreign concession areas.

July 20.—General Chiang Kai-shek returned to Nanking from Kuling by plane this evening.

July 20.—S. Hidaka, Japanese Embassy Counsellor, called on Foreign Minister Dr. Wang Chung-hui and discussed the North China crisis. Mr. Hidaka asked Dr. Wang for a definite reply to Japan's request for:

1. Nanking's recognition of any local agreement in North China.
2. Prompt cessation of all anti-Japanese provocations, including the dispatch of Central Government troops to North China.

The Chinese Foreign Minister replied that:

1. The Chinese Government had no intention of obstructing any local agreement if it could approve the terms.
2. The Chinese Government had no intention of provoking war, but, on the contrary, desired a peaceful settlement under the principle of localization and non-aggravation.

July 20.—Decision to take "adequate self-defensive steps" was reached by the Japanese cabinet at an emergency meeting, according to a **Domei** report from Tokyo. Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, who arrived at Tokyo July 19, called on Foreign Minister K. Hirota and discussed the situation in North China.

The Japanese Foreign Office issued a statement upon its receipt of the Chinese Government's reply to the Japanese ultimatum of July 17. demanding: (1). Immediate cessation by the Nanking Government of its interference with the execution of a local settlement-and (2). Suspension of activities hostile to Japan. The Chinese reply stipulated: (1). Simultaneous withdrawal of Chinese and Japanese troops; (2), a diplomatic settlement; (3). Approval by the Nanking Government of any local agreement, and (4). Acceptance by the Nanking Government of such procedure as arbitration.

July 20.—Excitement ran high in Shanghai as a result of the North China crisis being intensified.

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July 21.—Hitch occurred in the withdrawal of the Chinese and Japanese troops from the "war zone," both sides maintaining their present positions. The few Chinese troops, which had already withdrawan, now hurriedly returned to their positions. The cause of the hitch was said to be due to the violation by the Japanese of the agreement for simultaneous withdrawal of the two forces. The Japanese demanded the Chinese to withdraw first, while the Chinese insisted on a simultaneous mutual withdrawal. When the Chinese refused to comply with the Japanese demand to retire first, the Japanese (July 20 afternoon) opened fire on Chinese positions. Chinese Peace Preservation Corps was to have taken over the garrison duties at Lukouchiao and Wanping this morning, but owing to the hitch the transfer had not yet been completed late this afternoon.

A late **Domei** report stated that following a protest by the Japanese, General Sung Cheh-yuan had promised the evacuation of the Chinese troops involved in the fighting and that units entrenched on the western bank of the Yungting River had completed their withdrawal this evening. 17 Japanese planes flew over Peiping today, causing much uneasiness among the Chinese populace.

More Japanese reinforcements arrived at Fengtai from Tientsin during the afternoon. Three Japanese gunboats arrived at Tangku.

July 21.—Hsu Shih-ying called again on Foreign Minister, K. Hirota, who urged the Chinese Government to "reconsider" its attitude towards the current events and to "cease its interference with the fulfilment of local accords."

Japanese Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that a local agreement was reached between Chinese and Japanese military authorities in Peiping on July 19 and said that "Japan wants a faithful observance of the accord by Chinese troops." The terms of the alleged agreement, however, were not divulged.

July 21.—The United States Embassy at Peiping lodged strong representations with the Japanese Embassy against the maltreatment of two American women by Japanese soldiers outside the Japanese Embassy on July 19.

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July 22.—Although the troops of the 37th Division had evacuated Peiping, entraining for Chochow at 5.45 p.m. (Chochow being 30 miles southwest of Wanping), uncertainty continued in regard to the situation west of Peiping, where hitherto only a few outposts in the vicinity of the Peiping-Hankow Railway had been withdrawn. The 37th Division still held Wanping City, Lukouchiao and Papaoshan (International Race Course), where the Japanese forces remain within easy striking distance.

Japanese troops stationed at Lukouchiao area started withdrawal at 5 o'clock this morning in the direction of Fengtai.

A Chinese spokesman today gave two reasons for the hitch in the withdrawal of Chinese troops yesterday:

1. Though the Sino-Japanese agreement provided

for mutual withdrawal, the Japanese troops did not withdraw despite the evacuation of the Chinese forces.

2. The agreement provided that the Japanese troops should not attack during the evacuation of the Chinese, but, despite this the Japanese troops fired on the retiring Chinese soldiers this resulting in the cessation of the withdrawal.

July 22.—According to a **Domei** dispatch from Tokyo, Chinese and Japanese military authorities in North China agreed to withhold from publication the terms of the detailed agreement reached on July 19 in order to ensure its smooth execution.

July 22.—At the request of the foreign consular authorities and the Chinese City Government of Shanghai, Japanese naval authorities had cancelled their planned large-scale maneuvers scheduled to be held in Hongkew at mid-night tonight.

July 22.—A **Reuter** dispatch from Washington stated Japanese Embassy in China had apologized to the American Embassy for the maltreatment of two American women at Peiping.

⁂

July 23.—Despite the withdrawal of the majority of the troops of the 37th Division from the vicinity of Peiping, the situation remained threatening. Units of the 37th Division were still holding Lukouchiao and Wanping city, as the Japanese troops there had not evacuated and showed no indication of evacuating. Major Imai, the Japanese military attache at Peiping, denied that the Japanese military authorities had promised to withdraw their troops from the Wanping area, if the Chinese did. The movement of Japanese troops, he asserted, depended on circumstances. As a result of this new development, the Japanese troops, instead of withdrawing, had reinforced their front-line in the Wanping area.

July 23.—According to a **Reuter** dispatch from Tokyo, the terms of the "local settlement" reached between the Japanese and Chinese authorities in Peiping on July 19 were made public today in a communique issued by the War Office.

The Hopei-Chahar Political Council, according to the statement, submitted a note on July 19 promising to carry out the following:

1. Elimination of those persons who are impeding the good relations between China and Japan.
2. Suppression of Communists generally.
3. Control of anti-Japanese organizations and their activities as well as control of anti-Japanese education, "which is responsible for anti-Japanese activities."

A **Reuter** message from Nanking stated that the National Government was completely in the dark over the terms of the alleged agreement, as Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan had not yet communicated them to the capital.

July 23.—General Feng Yu-hsiang returned to Nanking today from Kuling.

July 23.—According to official information received at Nanking, in addition to the Kuantung Army, eight Divisions of Japanese troops had been ordered to North China since the outbreak of the Lukouchiao Incident.

⁂

July 24.—Japanese military authorities issued a statement expressing dissatisfaction with the slow progress of the withdrawal of the Chinese 37th Division from Peiping, according a **Reuter** report. One regiment of the 37th Division had evacuated Peiping, while two regiments of the 132nd Division had entered the city. Two representatives of the Japanese military authorities called on General Sung Cheh-yuan and demanded for the second time within 24 hours a speedier evacuation of Chinese troops from their positions in and near Peiping.

July 24.—A **Domei** report from Tokyo stated that the Japanese War Office would deal "drastically" with any interference by the Nanking Government with the execution of local agreements in North China.

July 24.—According to a **Reuter** report from Nanking, most of the Government leaders expressed dissatisfaction with the alleged terms of the "local settlement" on the Lukouchiao Incident. General Sung Cheh-yuan so far had not reported on the conclusion of any agreement with the Japanese.

July 24.—General Hsiung Ping, Deputy Chief of Staff, arrived at Peiping (July 23) from Paoting and conferred with high officials of the Hopei Chahar Political Council on the situation.

July 25.—The deadlock on the Wanping front continued all day, with both the Chinese and Japanese troops maintaining their positions. The situation there was tense because of the possibility the Japanese forces would forcibly eject the 37th Division from the area.

General Chang Tzu-chung, Mayor of Tientsin and Commander of the 38th Division, arrived at Peiping.

⁂

July 26.—In the name of the Imperial Japanese Army, an ultimatum was sent this afternoon to General Sung Cheh-yuan, demanding the withdrawal of the 37th Division from Peiping and its vicinity within a specified time. The note, which was presented by Colonel Takuro Matsui, Chief of the Japanese Service Section in Peiping, on behalf of Lieut.-General Kiyoshi Katsuki, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in North China, demanded that:

1. Units of the 37th Division in the Lukouchiao area retire to Changsintien before noon tomorrow, and
2. Other units of the same division inside Peiping and Hsiyuan retire to points west of the Yungting river before noon on Wednesday (July 28).

Immediately after the evacuation of these areas, the ultimatum added, the whole 37th Division must withdraw to Paotingfu.

July 26.—The National Government received a telegram from General Sung Cheh-yuan, stating that he had given orders to his 29th Army to resist the Japanese. Intense excitement prevailed throughout Nanking as a result of the latest clash at Lanfang. Hopes for a peaceful settlement of the North China crisis were definitely fading.

July 26.—A clash between Chinese and Japanese troops occurred this evening at the Kwanganen, one of the west gates of Peiping. This incident took place about 4 p.m., when some 500 Japanese troops arrived outside the city gate from Fengtai and demanded entry. After negotiations between the Japanese officer in command and the Chinese troops stationed at the gate, it was finally decided that 150 Japanese troops be permitted to enter the gate. However, as soon as part of the Japanese soldiers got inside the city, they opened fire at the Chinese guards who had to shut the gate again in order to check the late comers.

July 26.—Japanese troops occupied the railway station at Lanfang, midway between Peiping and Tientsin, following a clash with Chinese troops in which the Japanese, for the first time since the present crisis in North China, used bombing planes against Chinese. The Chinese troops which belonged to the 38th Division under Gen. Chang Tzu-chung withdrew to Huangtsun, 10 miles south of Fengtai after a battle lasting more than eight hours. They suffered heavy caualties from bombing raids. In consequence of the seizure of Lanfang, the Japanese strengthened their grip on the North China railway system.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

Madame Chiang Kai-shek Recovers from Motorcar Injuries

Madame Chiang Kai-shek returned to Nanking end of last week after having recovered from the effects of an accident sustained on Oct. 23 when the rear tire of the car in which she was traveling to Shanghai to inspect the local war front blew out, throwing her some 14 feet into a fleld and knocking her unconscious. The accident occurred on the Shanghai-Nanking highway, some distance west of Shanghai. She sustained a fractured rib in addition to other injuries. Despite the shock and the injury, the wife of the Generalissimo insisted on proceeding to the fighting lines where she remained for more than an hour. She reached Shanghai at 11 p.m. some seven hours after her violent experience.

Mayor LaGuardia Re-Elected Mayor of New York City

Municipal elections in fifteen Sta[t]es in which 12,500,000 voters went to the polls Nov. 2, apparently resulted in the defeat of labor's attempt politically to control the important industrial centres of Detroit, Mich., and Akron and Canton, Ohio. In New York City, where one of the most complex campaigns in years was fought, Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia was re-elected by a good margin.

Deaths of Three Kwangsi Commanders at Kwangfu and Chenchiahang Gazetted

The deaths of three Kwangsi army officers, while leading their men against the invaders in the Kwangfu and Chenchiahang sectors toward the end of October, were gazetted Nov. 2, namely Regimental Commander Hsieh Ting-sing, Brigadier Commanders Ching Ling and Pen Han-chen. Brigadier Ching and Brigadier Commander Peng were both graduates of the Central Military Academy and had distinguished themselves in the Northern Expedition in 1926-1927.

GOOD NEIGHBORS ACROSS THE SEA

(*Continued from page 209*)

accustomed to buying from Europe, China was forced to depend upon the United States and Japan for such of her necessities as she could not produce herself; and many of these were specialties of Western industrial production in lines which Japan had not yet developed. Other countries also were dependent on the productive power of the United States for requirements formerly supplied to them from Europe. This accentuated demand naturally called for larger purchases from China, and such markets as were yet open, of the raw materials which our expanding industries needed. Thus, the expansion of demand in the United States for products of China reached unprecedented heights dur[ing] the World War, and has continued at a comparatively high level e[ver] since. The lead in China's trade which was so long held by Great Britain has now been held by us for many years. Japan in second place is the only country seemingly within threatening distance of our supremacy. Germany, overtaking Great Britain, also has moved up in recent years with her large sales to the Chinese of dye stuffs, machinery of many sorts, and electrical equipment.

However, America's merchandise trade with China has probably reached a level, in valuation at least, from which there is not likely to be any great upward thrust in the near future. Certainly the trade is constantly played upon by conflicting factors affecting both volume and value. In some years the encouraging factors will predominate—such as high prices for the products of one or both countries; an increased purchasing power on the part of the Chinese masses; a stabilized currency exchange, or improved transportation facilities that will enable foreign goods to be more widely distributed from the coast cities to the population in the interior.

A scaricity of certain of our own agricultural products in this country (as happened during the recent periods of drought), or expansion of our industries with consequent increased demand for China's raw materials would be other favorable factors. On the other hand, factional disputes among China's leaders, the threat of pressure from adjacent peoples, above all a rapidly increasing development in China of its own modern industries to take the place of manufactures from abroad, and the increased attention paid to home production of cotton and tobacco and wheat, are all adverse factors which tend to neutralize the favorable factors and to decrease the exchange of commodities between the two countries. This is but natural. As a country tends to approach more closely to the Western ideal of material, cultural and industrial progress, it naturally seeks to become more self sufficient in a wider exercise of its potential energies and to depend less and less for its material requirements upon its neighbors.

Over the past five years—that is through the years from 1932 to 1936, inclusive—there has been a swing of less than $20,000,000 in the value of our exports to China. We have, in that period, neither suffered noteworthy losses nor made considerable gains. Probably what has been lost in one line or commodity has been compensated by gain in another, and the widest variations are due to price or currency changes rather than to volume changes. On the other hand, the value of our imports from China was nearly three times as much in 1936 as in 1932 when our purchasing power was at its lowest.

There has been a steady upward trend in each year since. Price changes are also the cause of some of this increase, but in general it may be accepted as a natural conclusion that our dependence on China for woodoil and silk, skins and furs, or other raw and semi-manufactured commodities, increases with our prosperity, while China's need for our products tends to decline with her progress. A short time ago three old China hands back in this country were discussing around the table the trend of trade with China. Said one:

"Well, our enthusiastic friend, Mr. Blank, will never be willing to die until he sees an American tractor on every Chinese farm."

"In that case," said another, "he's likely to live a long time, but he might live to see a radio set in every farm house."

"Yes," contributed the third, "but it won't be American."

When, therefore, we think of China today as an outlet for the excess production of the United States we should not think of it as a vast potential market with a purchasing power soon to be developed, or a capacity to satisfty its growing demands for the products of Western culture in any sense comparable with our own. China is still preeminently an agricultural country, with about 80 per cent of its population engaged in farming of the most rudimentary character. The people are unbelievably poor according to our standards, and faced every day with the threat of destitution. The annual income of the average Chinese family is hardly more than $60.00 or about $10.00 per head. Only about one-tenth of the total area is cultivated, and the farm of the average peasant is not more than two or three acres. From this small holding he obtains his food, shelter, and the barest necessities. But it is the "after hours" labor of his hands—the household or cottage industries, such as hair-weaving, braiding straw, spinning cotton yarns, lace or hat making—that the peasant must rely upon for the means to buy any little extras and especially those, that come from foreign lands.

In spite of the very considerable modern industrial development of recent years—bean oil mills, flour mills, electric light plants, modern engineering works, factories for the manufacture of flashlights, radio equipment and textile machinery, to say nothing of soap and matches and cigarettes—70 per cent of all China's industrial production is by the cottage handicraft of the women, the children and the old men. No matter how rapid her modernizing progress, it will still be many years before China will be capable of producing all her modern needs for herself, while our continued participation will depend very largely on how closely we can adjust the cost of the things we manufacture to Chinese purchasing power.

But whatever be the fate of our trade with China there should be no occasion for any diminution in the social and cultural relations between the two peoples. Those relations, established long ago, have had a profound influence on Chinese destiny. Since, "as an act of friendship," we remitted to China our share in the Boxer indemnity for educational and cultural purposes in the training of Chinese youth, our influence has been perhaps predominant among China's men of affairs. Hundreds of their ablest young men have been sent abroad with the indemnity funds, many of them to be educated in our own technical and cultural institutions. These students returned to their native land to step into positions of responsibility, and it has been inevitable that they should in large measure bring back with them the knowledge and the desire to utilize in constructive measures the things with which they became acquainted in America. Thus in a practical sense the value of our money has been more than returned to us.

In this connection it is a fact often lost sight of that one of the strongest influences in the intercourse between China and the United States has been that of the American missionary. Our missionaries were in China at a comparatively early date, 1829, at the insistence of Mr. Olyphant, and at the height of our missionary endeavors there were more than 6,000 from the United States scattered all through the country teaching American ideas and ideals to the people. It is perhaps not too much to say that the missionary and the returned student influence, slowly permeating among the people for a hundred years, have been the dominating influences in developing today's general appreciation in the Chinese mind for things American.

Nine-Power Conference Opens in Brussels—Discordant Note by Italy

In the presence of an imposing array of world statesmen representing 19 nations, the Nine-Power Conference, summoned in an effort to settle the Sino-Japanese conflict by agreement, was opened in Brussels Nov. 3 by M. Spaak, the Acting Belgian Foreign Minister. The complete identity of the views of Britain and the United States was the feature of the opening session, while the only discordant note was struck by Count Marescotti, of Italy.

M. Yvon Delbos, the French Foreign Minister, emphasized that the imperious duty was to end the conflict, "because one cannot remain unmoved by the atrocities piling up in the Far East."

The Italian delegate, Count Marescotti, said that Italy must make certain reservations. All the Conference had to do, he asserted, was to bring the two parties together, and their work was then finished. However amiable the methods and means employed, the Count added, the Conference would only end in platonic resolutions and a fresh proof of sterility if the realities of the situation were not taken into account.

Chinese Attach Great Significance to Winston Churchill's Statement

Reliable Chinese quarters in Shanghai attach great significance to the much-welcomed statement by Winston Churchill who denounced in no uncertain terms Japan's aggression and acts of barbarity in China. His utterance is interpreted as a definite indication that British sentiment is becoming universal and unanimous in condemning Japan's high-handed action in the Far East.

Many Foreign Ships Buy Right to Fly British Flag

Replying in the House of Commons Nov. 2, President of the Board of Trade, Oliver Stanley, announced that within the first nine months of this year 200 foreign ships bought the right to fly the British flag and have been inscribed in the British ships register. Another 51 ships have been provisionally registered.

Negotiations Envisage Establishing "Demilitarized Zone" in Nantao

Negotiations were proceeding during the latter part of this week through a "third party" (in which French interests predominated) to set aside a part of Nantao, lying south of the French Concession as a "demilitarized zone."

Japanese Lose Three Planes in One Day

A Japanese naval 'plane, engaged in strafing Chinese troops retreating from Chapei, was shot down at 8.30 o'clock in the morning at a point slightly north of Soochow Creek and slightly west of Chungshan Road, a Japanese naval spokesman revealed, Oct. 27.

In addition to this Japanese admission, two other Japanese planes went down during the day. One of them dropped near Keswick Road about 3 p.m. Reports that it was shot down by British troops were denied and according to eye-witnesses, the accident was the result of a freak bombing. Two squadrons of Japanese planes were circling over and bombing Chowchiachiao west of Keswick Road, when one of them dived and dropped a bomb, evidently hitting another Japanese plane. The bomb exploded and the ship burst into flames, falling to the ground behind the Chinese line. The plane that dropped the bomb, although it almost collided with the falling craft, managed to pull out and escape.

The other plane went down about one mile west of Keswick Road about 11 a.m., according to foreign military observers. Reports circulated in the afternoon were to the effect that it was shot down by British troops since the plane was said to have flown over the British sector before it went down. British military authorities later declared that this was highly improbable. While Lewis guns were opened up by the British on a Japanese plane early in the morning, the craft did not go down, at least, in that area. It wobbled a bit and is thought to have been hit, but it apparently got away.

Japanese Bombers Brought Down at Soochow and Changchow

Two tri-motored Japanese bombers, each valued at more than $500,000, have been brought down by Chinese anti-aircraft guns, it was officially announced in Soochow Oct. 31. One of the giant airplanes was brought down at Nanziang at 9 a.m. on Oct. 29. The other was shot down the following day at Quinsan.

The wreckage of the two planes is being displayed at Nanking.

A Japanese heavy bomber was brought down by Chinese machine-gun fire while carrying out bombing activities at Changchow Oct. 30.

The Great China University Almost Completely Destroyed

As a result of repeated bombing from the air by Japanese planes, the Great China University on Chungshan Road was almost completely destroyed, according to an eye-witness. The Great China University was founded twelve years ago, and its buildings on Chungshan Road were built in 1930. The first Japanese undeclared war in Shanghai did very little damage to the University, but the losses sustained this time by the University must be well over a million dollars.

Forty Civilians Killed in Wusih Air Raid

Forty civilians were either killed or maimed in Wusih Oct. 28 when Japanese planes dropped 48 bombs near the railway station, demolishing more than 100 buildings.

Five Japanese Planes Raid Changchow

A squadron of five Japanese airplanes raided Changchow, south-eastern Fukien, Oct. 30.

Canton Again Raided by Japanese Planes

Canton was again raided Nov. 1 by three Japanese planes which appeared over the city at 2:15 o'clock that afternoon. Eight bombs were dropped at Tutang Station destroying a section of the railway track.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, Nanchang has been raided eight times by Japanese airplanes. Altogether 58 civilians have been killed, 130 others wounded, and 246 houses demolished.

Culprit of Keswick Road Shooting Declared Not Guilty

Japanese airman, Suma, who was responsible for the Keswick Road incident on Oct. 24 when a British sentry was killed, was declared not guilty by the Japanese military tribunal on Oct. 28. His machine-gunning of the British posts was found to be justified, for he was inspired by his sense of duty to inflict as heavy losses as possible on the Chinese side, according to a *Central News* report.

Dozen Soviet Pilots Have Arrived at Lanchow, Says Japanese Paper

Twelve Soviet pilots have arrived in Lanchow, Kansu Province, from Moscow, the *Shanghai United News* reported Oct. 21, adding that the trip from Soviet Russia was made via Urumchi and Hami, both in Sinkiang Province. According to the journal the pilots were on the unemployed list in Moscow and "it is doubtful" whether they will participate in any raids.

Seventy Planes in Hongkong to Be Given to Chinese?

More than 70 British-made airplanes in Hongkong of the latest design have been assembled and tested and will be transported to Canton shortly, according to reports in Chinese newspapers in the Colony. More than 200 newly-trained Chinese aviators are awaiting the arrival of the aircraft in Canton to fly to the Shanghai and North China fronts, the papers said.

Japanese Use 850 Planes in Raids on Shanghai and Hinterland

Eight hundred-and-fifty naval planes took part in attacks on Chinese positions on the Shanghai front and the hinterland between October 25 and 27, a spokesman of the Admiralty stated in Tokyo Nov. 2.

Britain Builds Large New Air Fleet for China

Sam Brewer, *Chicago Tribune* correspondent in London, cabled Sept. 29 that Great Britain is supplying numerous fighting planes to China's air force. The construction of war planes for China has the sanction of the British government, it was revealed, despite pre-occupation with its own air expansion program. The Chinese government recently approached several British manufacturers for quantities of the latest types of fighting planes. With the permission of the air ministry, the Gloster Aircraft company accepted an order—and a batch of its newest Gladiator, single seat, 250 miles per hour fighters, is being prepared for delivery. The order is said to amount to U. S. $1,250,000. The planes will be shipped to China soon and a number of independent British pilots, it was stated, may go along also to fly them as mercenaries.

Eurasia Aviation Corporation Changes Flying Schedule

Beginning Oct. 31, the Eurasia Aviation Corporation's schedule for air trips from Kunming to Chengtu and Hankow was revised. On Mondays and Thursdays, planes now leave Kunming for Chengtu, while on Wednesdays and Saturdays, a Junkers plane will leave Hankow for the Yunnan provincial capital.

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Men and Events

The Shanghai Cosmopolitan Club held its second monthly luncheon at the Park Hotel Nov. 3.

The Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association (XMHD) announces that its wave-length has been changed to 394.6 meters.

Twenty undergraduates of Tung Wen College, Hungjao Road, arrived here from Japan last week to serve with the Japanese Army as interpreters.

Eighty doctors and 150 nurses have been enlisted by the Chinese Red Cross Society for the two base hospitals for wounded soldiers which were established in Nanking about two weeks ago.

A member of the Royal Welch Fusiliers named Hough died from gunshot wounds in the head, in the British Military Hospital in Shanghai, late at night Nov. 1, inflicted, it is believed, accidentally, by a comrade.

The Soviet Embassy announced this week that due to the existing situation in China, no reception will be held at the Embassy on November 7, the twentieth anniversary of the October Revolution.

Cheng Tsang-po, director of the *Central Daily News* in Nanking, and Liang Yuen-li, member of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, departed recently from Hongkong for Europe.

Monsignor Mario Zanin, Apostolic Delegate to China, conducted a mass prayer for the welfare of China at Hankow last Sunday and after the service urged Catholics to help Chinese refugees and wounded soldiers.

The *Far Eastern Review*, founded by the late George Bronson Rea two decades ago, will be sold to the highest bidder on Nov. 20, according to an official notice published Nov. 2, and signed by C. J. Laval, administrator of the Rea estate.

Capt. J. M. McHugh, former chief of Marine Intelligence at Shanghai, has returned to China and will be stationed in Nanking. Since his departure from Shanghai, Capt. McHugh has been connected with the Navy Department at Washington.

Frank Moy, popularly known as the "Mayor" of Chicago's Chinese district, died of a heart attack on September 20 while arguing with a friend over the Sino-Japanese war. Mr. Moy had raised the sum of U. S. $300,000 for relief of refugees in Shanghai. He was 67 years old.

Edward W. Beattie, Jr., correspondent for the *United Press*, arrived in Shanghai last week and will be connected with the service in China for sometime. Mr. Beattie joined the *United Press* in 1931 and recently has been stationed in Berlin. Previously he covered the war in Ethiopia.

Jean van den Bosch, secretary of the Belgian Embassy, writes to *The Review*, with reference to the attitude of the foreign Embassies in Nanking, after Vice-Admiral Hasegawa's Note of Sept. 19, that the Belgian Embassy, whose respresentative has been in Nanking since Aug. 19, never ceased to remain in the Chinese capital.

U. S. steamboat inspectors having ruled that the Dollar liner *President Jackson* had failed to comply with the Safety at Sea Act fire regulations, she sailed as a freighter from Seattle Oct. 24 instead of as a passenger vessel. Following the condemnation, 14 first-class passengers, 80 third-class passengers and 12 of the crew of 200 were disembarked. The *Jackson* sailed with 12 cabin passengers.

The *Peiping Chronicle*, which has hitherto staunchly supported the Nanking Government, passed into new hands Nov. 1 when Messrs. W. Sheldon Ridge and Partners sold their interests to a Chinese businessman, Wilfrid A. C. Chao. Mr. Ridge announced his retirement from the post of managing editor, which he has held for five years. *Reuter* said the transaction is the direct result of the trend of political events in North China, which rendered the position of the old management untenable.

There was a general exodus of dairies this week from the outside road areas of the Western District, hoping to escape the fate of the Poplar Grove Dairy Farms, near Dahziang, where Japanese planes bombed and machine-gunned the building and cattle. What was left of the American-owned farm is still standing as far as the managers can ascertain, but, according to the *China Press*, they have not been permitted by the Japanese military authorities to visit it.

The death occurred in Peiping Nov. 2, after a long illness of Mrs. Wu Lien-teh, well-known Chinese authoress and social leader. She was the first Chinese woman to publish historical works in the English language. The second daughter of the late Huang Nai-shang, Mrs. Wu received her early education at home and later studied English in the Girls' College in Foochow. She was married in Singapore in 1905 to Dr. Wu, the renowned plague specialist. Among her many published works are "Yang Kuei-fei, Most Famous Beauty In China," her first book, "Asi Shih, Beauty of Beauties" and "Chao Chun, Beauty in Exile."

PAINTS AND PAINT WORK

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In the United States Court for China

FREDA GEYER, Plaintiff. vs. HAROLD WILLIAM GEYER, Defendant.	Cause No. 4262 Civil No. 2141 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, This 18 day of October, 1937. William T. Collins, Clerk. by N. E. Lurton, Deputy Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS Plaintiff herein has the 18th day of October made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the Defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files in this case that on the 18th day of October, the summons for Defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant can not be found within the jurisdiction of the court"; and

WHEREAS is appears from the files in this case that on the 18th day of October the Plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein at any time during the past year prior to this date, and that Defendant's last-known address was c/o Matson Navigation Co., San Francisco, California.

NOW THEREFORE it is this 18th day of October ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 6th day of November, 1937, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China

This 18th day of October, 1937.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

Why Chinese Troops Lost in the North?

BY A CORRESPONDENT

SUMMING UP the results of Sino-Japanese hostilities during the past four months, since the first clash at Liukochiao, near Peiping, on July 7, it should be admitted that the Japanese army has been singularly successful in the main theatre of operations—North China—although considerably way off from wiping out entirely Chinese resistance. Since the first incident at Liukochiao, the hostilities have spread to all parts of China and now the Japanese find themselves in complete occupation of Chahar Province, greater parts of Suiyuan, Hopei and Shansi provinces and have made important inroads into Shantung and Honan provinces. This is a big success, indeed. It seems to be the general objective of Japanese troops to occupy the whole territory to the north of the Yellow River, for which purpose they will have to drive Chinese troops to the southern bank of the river and into the neighboring provinces of Shantung, Honan and Shensi. If pressed still further, the Japanese might even seek to defeat the Chinese forces in a land still further to the south, on the banks of the Yangtze.

When examining the causes of the disaster the Chinese troops have met in the north, it is not difficult to see that it has been due to:—

1) inferiority of armament,
2) lack in the unity of command, and
3) lack in the organization of resistance;—each of these causes having played an important role in the collapse of Chinese fronts in Hopei and Suiyuan provinces.

Probably, in no other instance has the difference in armament, training and organization between provincial and central troops of China been so clearly demonstrated as in a recent debacle that befell Chinese resistance in North China during the past four months. It is evident to all that while the efficiency of central troops, tied up at the Shanghai front, has nearly approached that of any other army that cannot be said with regard to provincial troops operating on various widely separated fronts of China. The inferiority of armament, mobility and general organization of these troops in comparison with that of Japanese troops has been so apparent that it has doubtless accounted for a crushing defeat of these troops despite gallant defense put up by them at times.

The defeat might have been ameliorated in some way had there been a unity of command which has been lacking at most critical times. A gallant defense of Nankow Pass by a small unit of the Chinese army, which successfully held out for a number of weeks against terrible onslaughts of numerically strong and better armed Japanese troops, was not utilized in any way, whilst there was a chance when a gallant action from Kalgan and the Peiping-Hankow Railway could have turned the tide in favor of the Chinese. This was not done and the defense of Nankow Pass did not result in any strategic or tactical advantage.

Then, came sporadic rear-guard actions of provincial troops operating along the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railways, not coordinated in times or purposes, which enabled the enemy to push ahead meeting but a slight opposition. The flight along the two railways was at times so rapid that the troops even had no time to destroy tracks and bridges with a view to impeding the onrush of Japanese troops and their armored trains which have been sitting practically on the back of the retreating Chinese troops.

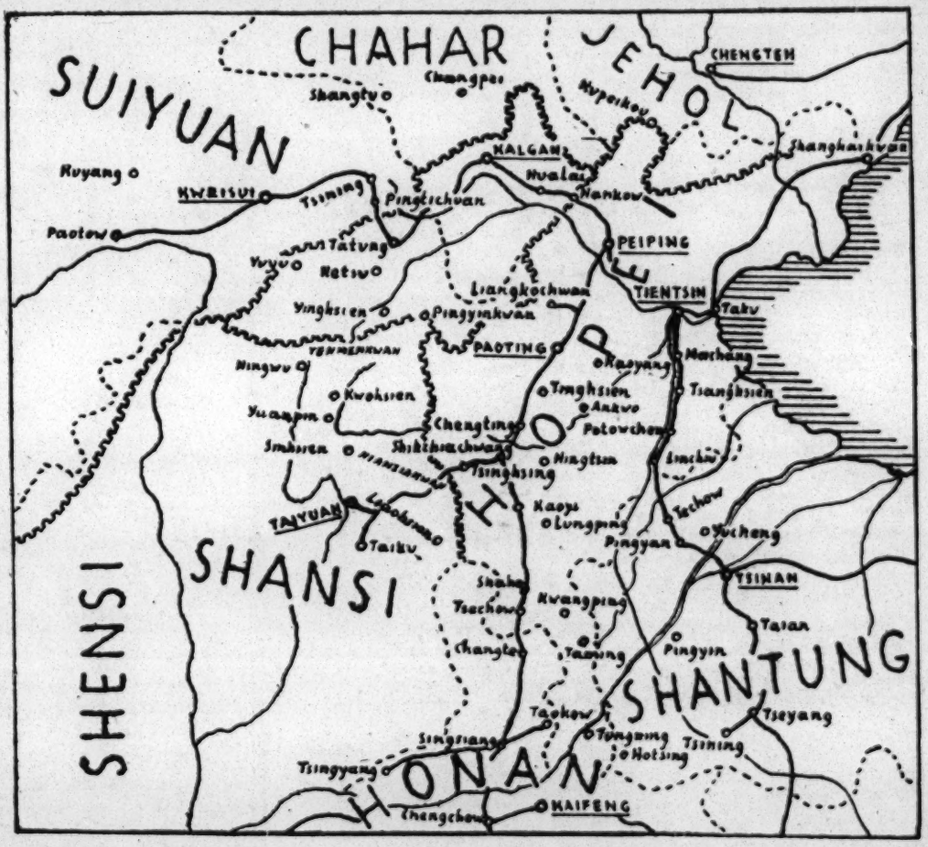
The showing of Chinese troops along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, in the vicinity of Kalgan, Changpei and in the northern part of Shansi, was even worse.

It is reasonable to suspose that the Japanese high command will go to the extent of staking the entire future of the present campaign in order to get hold of the entire length of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway perfectly in their hands. This explains why the Japanese have exerted a great deal of efforts in order to restore communication along the railway, as was reported by *Reuter* on October 24 from Peiping. If they will not be able to overrun the southern part of Shansi, driving Chinese forces out of the province onto the southern and western banks of the Yellow River, then they will tenaciously hold to the Hengshan Mountain Range along which runs the inner loop of the Great Wall.

If dislodged from the mountain range (Yenmenkwan and Pingyinkwan are the most famous passes), the Japanese have another natural buttress,—the Sangiwu River, flowing into the Yunting River in Chahar Province,—where they will make a desperate stand. Present indications are that the Japanese appear to be firmly entrenched on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, consolidating their position not only from the standpoint of pure strategy but also from that of politics, as their puppet, Prince Teh Wan, of West Sunnit clan, Silingol League of Chahar Mongols, is at present busily engaged in carving a puppet State out of Chahar and Suiyuan provinces. This means that the Japanese plan to be there for long time and it should be expected that, before too long, they will try to extend their control still further to the west, into Kansu Province, in which case they will harass Chinese communications with Sinkiang Province, at present dominated by the Soviets.

At this writing, the Japanese are desperately trying to break through Chinese lines into Shansi, towards Taiyuan. Occupation of this important administrative, industrial and commercial centre would greatly facilitate the consolidation of their position in occupied parts of Shansi, Hopei and Suiyuan.

MAP OF SINO-JAPANESE WAR OPERATIONS IN NORTH CHINA



Organization of the Rear—Key to Prolonged Resistance

If China is to win in the present struggle, her leaders will have to follow the examples of other governments in times of war and begin putting into effect the measures already tried out, and very successfully, by said governments. The Nanking Government appear to grasp the importance of the problem and have inaugurated a set of regulations intended to conserve the food supplies of the country and instructed the provincial authorities to see after the production and distribution of food supplies in their respective districts.

Press reports from Japan as well as evidences brought out by neutral travellers from there all point out that Japan has put her economic and industrial life on a war footing and is evidently prepared for a long drawn out struggle with China.

Despite all the trials that befell China this year, there is one encouraging phenomenon—plentiful harvest of all crops. This is a blessing indeed and the Government should devise adequate measures in order to make the best use of this fact. Though the production of foodstuffs appears to be adequate this year it remains to be seen whether distribution thereof will live up to expectation. In times of war, the distribution of these necessities of life is hampered by:—

(1) disorganization of transport due to military movements;

(2) dislocation of supply and demand;
(3) speculation,
(4) hoarding.

The presence of these phenomena in the present strife is apparent. And it goes without saying that as the war goes on they will grow in intensity and if left alone may produce general chaos and disaffection and result in defeat and revolution. Already, the Japanese spokesman in Shanghai declared several times that the Chinese troops appeared to be suffering from hunger.

A great deal towards overcoming these difficulties will depend upon the ability of men attached to communication systems,—railways, waterways and highways,—to effect speedy repairs to damages wrought by Japanese air-bombings. In this respect, the railwaymen have already won the praise of General Chiang Kai-shek for their ability to keep the railway communication operating in the face of the continuous destruction of stocks, bridges, tracks and other property by Japanese air-attacks.

Though the coastal shipping remains blocked, it is noteworthy that communication along inner waterways is reviving after a shock of the first weeks of warfare and it may be presumed that the authorities and the public will do all possible in order to develop it still further.

Speculation in primary products is already working havoc to lower strata of population, especially in great cities, like Shanghai, Canton and Hankow. Prices for foodstuffs, coal and other necessities of life have rocketed sky-ward and there is every reason to believe that this movement will continue for the whole length of hostilities and even some time thereafter.

THE FORTUNES OF WAR

South Wales Echo

Unless the authorities adopt the same measures which were put into effect by Powers during the Great War, it will almost be impossible to put down speculation in primary products. Therefore, now is time for the Nanking Government to consider, with a view to a better organization of the rear, the question of rationalizing food supplies on a nation-wide scale, enforcing uniform regulations to that effect.

With the same end in view—conserving food supplies and better distribution thereof—some of belligerents (Central Powers and Russia) even enforced a card system by which they realized the rationing of food products amongst the entire population; people could get only prescribed quantities of foodstuffs, computed from available supplies of such products. It is recalled that the rationing system survived in Russia till January 1, 1936, indicating that production and distribution of food supplies there were not altogether satisfactory right up from the Great War period or for more than twenty years.

It may be yet too early to suggest such a drastic measure in China but considering the repeated declarations that the present strife is to continue until complete exhaustion of Japan, which may require a number of years, it is practicable, nay, imperative, that the Central Government and the public would immediately proceed with devising measures to ensure an uninterrupted supply of foodstuffs to feed China's millions on the fronts and the rear during the whole length of hostilities, putting this problem on a rational basis as was done by belligerents during the World War.

Shanghai, October 23, 1937.

In the United States Court for China

AT SHANGHAI CHINA

In re:	Cause No. 4100
Estate of	Estate No. 1979
	ORDER
JOSEPH MICLO,	Filed at Shanghai, China. this 10th day of August, 1937.
Deceased.	William T. Collins, Clerk.

ORDER.

The Application of the Administrator in the above entitled Cause requesting an ORDER of this Court to be directed to JOSEPH DONAT MICLO, and/or his heirs-at-law, ALFONSE MICLO, and/or his heirs-at-law, and MARCEL MICLO, and/or his heirs-at-law assumed to be the heirs-at-law of JOSEPH MICLO, Deceased, whose Estate is now in the course of administration in this Court, and it further appearing that the above Joseph Donat Miclo, Alfonse Miclo and Marcel Miclo are dead not having been heard of by near known relatives of said Joseph Miclo, Deceased, for some thirty years or more, and it appearing that there is an uncertainty whether they are alive or dead, and it further appearing that it is necessary for the administrator of this Estate to be informed of all heirs-at-law of said Joseph Miclo, Deceased, for the purpose of making distribution of the assets of said Estate, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED.

That Joseph Donat Miclo and/or his heirs-at-law, Alfonse Miclo, and/or his heirs-at-law, and Marcel Miclo, and/or his heirs-at-law and all known and unknown heirs-at-law of Joseph Miclo, Deceased be duly notified in the manner hereinafter mentioned to submit in this Court on or before the first day of January, 1938, their evidence of proof positive of their respective kinship to Joseph Miclo, Deceased, as his heir or heirs-at-law, if they or any of them intend to participate in the distribution of the assets of this Estate, if found duly entitled thereto, and all communications in this respect shall be addressed, as follows:

The Clerk of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, China.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this ORDER be caused to be published in a newspaper in general circulation in the City of Orbey, Department of Haut-Rhin, Alsace, Lorraine, France, and in the City of Paris, France, in the French language, and also in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Shanghai, China, in the English language, and that this ORDER shall be published in said newspapers on the first and second Saturdays, each, of the months of October, November and December, 1937.

BY THE COURT.
MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge of the United States Court for China.

How Dr. James Y. C. Yen Mobilizes China's Rural Population

BY HIN WONG

DR. JAMES Y. C. YEN, founder and expert of the mass education movement in China, now active in Szechuen his native province, is launching another gigantic enterprise, this time the mobilization of the 300,000,000 rural population of the Nation for all-China defense.

Although the Chinese have been considering themselves and their country for centuries as the whole universe, *Tien Hsia*, nationalism has never been so vivid to them until the present, when havoc and pain inflicted upon them by the enemy have brought forth new life and national conscience.

It appears that Szechuen is now the right place to inaugurate this gigantic movement. It has vast territory and a large population and the people, after a severe famine during which they had enjoyed no little outside aid and sympathy, would be glad to be led in any enterprise which would improve their own and the public interest. Moreover, the younger generation within the province is willing to be guided; and the loyalty of the youth of this large western province to the Nation is being exhibited through the willingness of so many able-body men here to respond to the call of the country for service on the field. There is no doubt that they will be more than willing to remain at home to till the soil according to scientific supervision so as to bring about bigger crops and larger production so that the greater part of heir income my be offered to the Nation.

Bank Institutions to Be Controlled

The provincial government of Szechuen has just decided to exercise more rigid control over local banking institutions so as to insure the proper use of capital in its relation to national need and defense.

In view of the intention of the Nation to make better use of the resources as well as the people of Szechuen and to have Chengtu, the capital of the province, as the centre for a network of railroads in west China, a lumber company is in process of incorporation, and information is being sought as to the exact holding of timber lands in the different districts. Some of the timber may be suitable for railroad beds. Reports from 77 out of the 91 districts having timber lands in Szechuen have shown that there are now available some 15,671,587 *mow* of forest capable of turning out timber of various capacity; and during the last Arbor Day festival, the local authorities, under the direction of the provincial Department of Reconstruction, in the 114 districts thus far reported, 28 varieties of seedlings, numbering 3,887,766 young trees, were planted on 67,669 *mow* of new land and along 868 miles of public highways.

Nanking University to Have Temporary Campus in Chengtu

The University of Nanking is to have its temporary campus at Chengtu, while the University of Szechuen is opening its doors to all outside students who have found their mother schools already destroyed by the enemy.

To accommodate more students, the Chungking University, the West China University, and the University of Szechuen are fast erecting more buildings; and in this connection, it may be of interest to mention that the newly formed Cement Works on the southern shore of Chungking has just come into operation to face local demands.

Dr. Chang Po-ling—a Veteran Educator

Dr. Chang Po-ling, veteran educator of more than 40 years of experience and president of the famous Nankai University of Tientsin, now in ruins as the result of the havoc wrought by the enemy invading north China, is doing all over again what he had once accomplished, this time with Chungking, open port of Szechuen, as his center of renewed activity.

On the 33rd anniversary of the founding of Nankai Dr. Chang presents to his fellow-countrymen a well-equipped and regulated middle school in the suburbs of Chungking near the Chungking University, consisting materially of a group of eight buildings, including a library, a dormitory for girls, an apartment for faculty members, a dormitory for boys, a rest and convenient depot, an auditorium for more than a thousand seats, a science hall, and an administration building. These will not be all and more construction work is being done, and when the expected building program is completed, it will cost $500,000.

The capital for this renewed enterprise has been nothing as far as material is concerned, and the spirit of new China, as Dr. Chang represents, has brought about the revival of Nankai; and two persons alone, one of Tientsin and another of Chungking, were each responsible for one of the eight buildings now on the new campus of old Nankai, now having its secondary schools in west, instead of north China.

Dr. Lo Chia-lun, president of the National Central University of Nanking, whose institution has also been partly destroyed by the enemy, is arriving in Chungking from Hankow to attend to the resumption of instruction with temporary headquarters in Szechuen. Details in the reorganization of several colleges and departments of the Central University may be announced soon.

In the meantime, students connected with all local schools are doing their share to help win the present self-defense war.

School children are being taught air-defense methods so that they may transmit the knowledge to their home folks; and dugouts and trenches have been put up in a number of public parks here so as to acquaint the public what may be seen on the battle front to which some of them may be called some day.

Chungking, Oct. 17, 1937.

Mongol National Assembly Opens in Kweisui

After a minute of solemn silence, to honor the memory of Genghis Khan, 500 representatives of Mongols and Chinese in Suiyuan and Chahar Oct. 27 launched deliberations which were expected to result in the creation of an autonomous Mongolian administration.

The conference was opened in the City Hall, which was bedecked with flags. Delegates of 500,000 Chinese and 3,000,000 Mongols, incorporated within five Leagues, attended the opening meeting.

Following the opening sessions, Prince Teh told Japanese newspapermen he was "delighted" to see that time had come for the organization of an autonomous government for Inner Mongolia.

Referring to what he described as "the Communist penetration and the century-old submission of the Asiaitc races to the White Men's yoke," Prince Teh declared that the Mongols "must resolutely go ahead, building up a Great Asia under the aegis of Japan," The latter, he asserted, is the "only stabilizing force in East Asia."

The Prince expressed his belief that the birth of Manchukuo, which is now five years old, "had given hope for the rejuvenation of the Mongols." "Although China and Outer Mongolia are still under Communist influence," he declared, "I confidently trust that they will soon be disillusioned and will co-operate with Inner Mongolia in the rehabilitation of Asia."

Japanese Organize Puppet State of Moslems?

Reports to the effect that a Moslem Empire will be organized by General Ma Liang, who is alleged to have gone to Tientsin to negotiate with the Japanese authorities there, were emphatically denied Oct. 28 by Tao Chien-hwa, representative of General Ma in Shanghai. The reports emanated from Japanese sources declaring that General Shen Shih-tsai and General Ma Chung-yin, young Moslem leader, are now being engaged in a fierce fighting in Sinkiang, were also discredited.

Japanese Launch Fierce Assault on Niangtsekuan Pass as Part of General Attack

Japanese troops Oct. 27 launched the fiercest attempt so far to force the hitherto impregnable Niangtzekuan Pass, on the border of Hopei and Shansi. According to a Japanese military communique, a general attack against the Chinese positions had begun, and vigorous fighting was progressing in the fog-shrouded mountains on both sides of the pass, which commands the eastern approach to Taiyuanfu. Meanwhile, the Japanese drive towards the Shansi capital from the north was also in full swing. A semi-official Japanese report claimed the capture of important Chinese positions in the Hsinkow Hills after an aerial bombardment.

Occupation of Hsinhsing, a station on the Chengtai Railway, 12 klms, west of Yangchuan and 42 klms. west of the Niangtze pass, on Oct. 31, was claimed by Japanese army spokesmen.

Eleven Chinese Planes Allegedly Destroyed by Japanese

During an air raid on Taiyuan, capital of Shansi, on the morning of Oct. 30, a unit of Japanese army aircraft brought down two Chinese planes in a dogfight and destroyed nine others which were grounded at the airdrome, Japanese messages claimed.

FOR SALE

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160 Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Pressure of Population in Japan

Population Pressure and Economic Life in Japan. By Ryoichi Ishii. London: P. S. King and Son. 12s. 6d.
(Miriam S. Farley in the Nation, Sept. 4)

Some publicists use the excuse of population pressure to whitewash everything that Japan has done or may do—on the theory, "Don't scold Johnny for sticking pins in the baby, remember he has a weak heart." Such apologists have tended to alienate rather than to attract the sympathies of the Western world. This is a pity, for the Japanese nation deserves sympathy if ever a nation did—the more so when, struggling to escape from an economic impasse, it blindly follows misguided leaders up a rocky road along which no safety lies.

Dr. Ishii, in gratifying contrast, writes with the modulated accents of the conscientious scholar, and they carry conviction. The first full-length study of Japanese population by a Japanese writer to appear in English, his book makes full use of Japanese sources as well as the techniques developed by Japanese and Western students of population. From his scholarly, sane, and balanced account three points emerge which no student of international social movements can afford to disregard: (1) Japan does have a serious problem of overpopulation; (2) the problem, as his title emphasizes, is closely bound up with the entire trend of Japanese economic life since the Meiji restoration; (3) the solution, such as it is, must be sought first and foremost within Japan itself.

In a country where only 15 per cent of the land is arable and nearly half of the population support themselves by agriculture, Japan's population density is somewhat greater than that of the state of New York. Now about 70,000,000, the population is growing at the rate of nearly a million a year. To be sure, this process is not expected to go on indefinitely. If the death rate is falling, so is the refined birth rate; and the practices of later marriage and birth control, already in evidence, may be expected to gain headway in an increasingly urbanized civilization. For the next twenty or thirty years, however, the outlook is distinctly gloomy. Japan has at present an unusually large proportion of minor children. No possible adjustment of the birth rate can prevent these children from growing up, looking for jobs, marrying, and having offspring. Experts agree, therefore, that by 1960 Japan's population will reach 80,000,000 or 90,000,000, and that for the next twenty-five years or so about half a million persons annually will be added to the working population. Can Japan provide each year half a million new jobs? This, says Dr. Ishii, "is the real test of Japan's social and economic system—a test which the nation cannot attempt to evade." Jobs, not food, are the crux of the problem, Dr. Ishii emphasizes.

Little hope may be placed in the absorption of any more workers in agriculture; indeed, counsels of efficiency would dictate fewer men and more machines. As for emigration, Dr. Ishii wastes little time in criticizing the exclusionist policies of the white nations, not even our own inexcusably tactless exclusion act. Even if emigration were unrestricted, it would offer, in his view, no permanent solution. The way out, if there is one, lies rather in further development of industry and foreign trade. Japan's deficiency in natural resources, he believes, is not necessarily an insurmountable handicap, in view of "modern transportation facilities and the influence that Japan enjoys in East Asia." A graver problem is presented by the fact that industrial development presupposes technological changes permitting larger output with fewer workers. Though Japan has at present no large visible army of unemployed, feudal elements in her social structure, such as family solidarity and paternalism, tend to conceal the real situation.

In order to achieve the desired objective of relieving population pressure, Dr. Ishii believes that the development of industry and foreign trade will have to be carefully planned. "Promotion of international cooperation for freedom of trade and for access to certain essential natural resources" must be the keynote of external policy; while, internally, emphasis must be laid upon institutional reforms, including land reform and labor legislation. Dr. Ishii's book would have been more valuable if he had devoted more space to his constructive suggestions. But his work will have been amply justified if it serves only to document the single thesis: "In a country such as Japan, where the natural resources are limitd and the population density is high, special attention must be accorded to the creation of a well-balanced and more or less equitable distribution of the national wealth."

The Relation of Economics to Peace

Our Economic World, by Delos O. Kinsman, published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $3.50. 584 pages.

Prepared as a textbook, *Our Economic World* should be of value to every inquiring person, since it is a survey of the world's natural resources and industries. Several sentences from the preface are well qorth quoting: "Many persons take for granted the existing abundance and variety of economic goods. As a consequence

In the United States Court for China

In re. ESTATE of VERA FLORA ZIMMERMAN, Deceased	Cause No. 4097 Special Proceedings No. 1976 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of VERA FLORA ZIMMERMAN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 1st, 1937, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Myron Wiener
c/o Rodger & Co.,
320 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

In the United States Court for China

In re. ESTATE of MARY LETITIA CHANDLER, Deceased	Cause No. 4258. Special Proceedings No. 2137. NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mary Letitia Chandler, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 1st, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

James B. Davies, Administrator
c/o Allman, Davies & Kops,
208 Hamilton House,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.
Dated October 26, 1937.

they fail to appreciate a most interesting field of study. It is worth while to know that each one of the thousands of economic goods came into existence in response to a human desire; and many made long and devious journeys after leaving their original home as raw material. They have taken on forms essential for use, traveled perhaps half way round the globe, and passed through many hands in order to be available when and where needed.

"It is the purpose of this volume to assist the reader in locating the world's supply of raw materials, in understanding the intricate processes of production, and in appreciating the organization of the economic system which today makes available our vast supply of goods. The text will serve its best purpose only when the reader keeps in close touch with actual business."

The subject matter falls under four heads: first, Natural Resources of the World; second, Typical Manufacturing Industries; third, Transportation Systems; and fourth, the Marketing of Goods. There are many illustrations and charts.

China is given much prominence in the section on natural resources of the world. M. V.

***

Economics and Peace, a primer and a program. National Peace Conference, New York. 75 cents.

Thirty-four economists were asked to answer the questions: Does prosperity really assure peace; if so, in what ways; how does it work out; if prosperous nations are peaceably minded, what steps should be taken to better prosperity? Their answer is in the form of a program for peace, following a primer on the subject, written by Marc A. Rose.

The conclusion is made that although prosperity of nations works toward peace and economic distress breeds war, this is not saying prosperity unfailingly assures peace. Wealthy nations can posses big armaments, grow arrogant and "itch" to use their armaments. On the other hand, people in economic distress are likely to feel they have little to lose and perhaps much to gain in case of war. One way to relieve unemployment is to put men to making arms and ammunition.

Among the factors which may cause lack of prosperity, or prosperity at the expense of potential enemies are included such elements as foreign debts, foreign trade transactions. tariffs, and immigrants. After telling why these things may cause trouble, the reader is led to conclude that war or peace does not depend so much upon what agency carries on business or directs a nation's economic policy, but upon what those economic policies are, and how they are practised. M. V.

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Chinese Battles and American Lights

(*Chicago Tribune*)

If the Sino-Japanese war becomes a long drawn out contest, with an effective blockade of China's coast by the Japanese navy, American industry may feel the conflict keenly through the reduction of its supply of tungsten. China produces about three-fourths of the world's supply of the ore of that heavy and industrially valuable metal, and the Chinese monopoly has already stopped exports for the time being.

The most familiar use of tungsten is in the filaments of electric light bulbs, where its ability to withstand very high temperatures without melting makes it an efficient substitute for the fragile carbon filaments. So efficient is it, in fact, that it has been estimated by Dr. Zay Jeffries of the General Electric Company that the price of tungsten would have to rise to $330,000 a pound without the cost per unit of light from the tungsten bulb exceeding that of an old carbon bulb.

The steel industry, however, uses 90 per cent of the tungsten consumed. The metal is one of those used in high speed steel, which by its extreme hardness and resistance to heat saves billions of dollars annually by making it possible to machine metals at high speeds. Aside from its use in other alloys, tungsten is used in radio tubes, electrical rectifiers, and for the contact points which fire big naval guns.

There are tungsten ore deposits in a number of western states, which normally supply about one-fourth of this country's needs. The ore is not so rich as that found in China, where the mines have the additional advantage of cheap labor. If the war raises the price of the ore to about three times its present level it will be profitable to supply all our needs from American deposits.

General Li Tsung-jen of Kwangsi Stresses the Importance of "Spiritual Mobilization"

The importance of "spiritual mobilization" was stressed by General Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Route Army and Pacification Commissioner of Kwangsi, in an interview in Nanking Oct. 28. General Li, who had just returned to the Capital from a visit to the front, said that the aim of the enemy is evidently to bring about the extinction of the Chinese nation. Only by resisting their aggression can the Chinese preserve their national existence, he said. In order to facilitate the campaign of resistance, he continued, the country should be "mobilized spiritually." The masses should be organized and given special training, so that through closer cooperation between the Government and the people, a powerful force may be engendered.

Regretting that Kwangsi troops had not been despatched earlier to the front to resist the Japanese, General Li said that when the order of mobilization was received in Kwangsi, the majority of the troops were engaged in mining and road construction. The mobilization order was received enthusiastically; the families of the soldiers called up regarded the event as a great honor. Due to the military training given in past years to the people of Kwangsi, the province can easily mobilize at least two million men for active service, he added.

"Central Daily News" Sees Japan as a Selfish, Ungrateful Country

Central Daily News (Nanking, Nov. 1) commented: "It is without doubt that British statesmen will not be threatened by the resolution of the Tokyo "Council on Current Situation" to inaugurate a movement to sever diplomatic relations with Great Britain. It is also without doubt that nations upholding international justice will rise together to checkmate Japan in the face of the tottering world peace." Concerning Japan's allegation that Britain's "improper actions" would serve to "encourage Chinese cooperation with the Comintern," the journal declared that anybody who reads the Chinese Communist Party's manifesto of Sept. 22 and the Generalissimo's statement of Sept. 23 would realize the whole Chinese nation is already unified under the Three People Principles. Calling Japan an ungrateful child of Britain, the journal says that Japan's jealousy of Britain took root long ago and she merely seized the present pretext to give vent to it.

Emphasizing the fact that the Nine-Power Conference is convened to decide on definite collective measures to be carried out by the Powers to check the Japanese aggression instead of mediation for a compromise between China and Japan, the *Central China Daily News*" in an editorial Oct. 31 warned the Government to take precautionary measures against the Japanese intrigues and the consequences of secret democracy because of the eagerness of the Powers to mediate for a solution of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

U.S. Recruiting Plan Provides System for Raising 500,000 Men

A plan for the creation of a recruiting office which will provide for the enrolment in case of war of a minimum of 500,000 volunteers during the first two months of hostilities has been elaborated by the General Staff of the American Army.

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1621.

With reference to Customs Notification No. 1608:

> concerning the embargo on the export abroad and to Manchuria and Dairen of bamboo of 25 mm. in diameter or over, hemp and ramie;

the public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions the embargo applies also to the exportation of hemp skin and ramie skin.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 1st November 1937.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1622.

The public is hereby notified that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Friday, the 12th November 1937, the anniversary of the birth of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 2nd November 1937.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

Under Special Charter of the National Government as an Industrial Bank.
Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association.

Capital - - - - - $20,000,000.00.

Branches throughout China and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of Banking and Exchange business transacted, including Savings and Trust business.

Head Office: No. 14 The Bund, Shanghai.
Telegraphic Address: "CHIAOTUNG"
Telephones: No. 12828 (15 lines)

LOCAL BRANCHES:—

358 Nanking Road, Telephone No. 95009
227 Boulevard des 2 Republiques, Telephone No. 82422
1150 Wayside Li, East Broadway Road, Telephone No. 51344
89 Boundary Road, Telephone No. 45253
1708 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone No. 35941

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